The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

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SOLDIERS PATROL RHODE ISLAND MILL TOWN

WEISBORD TO SPEAK AT I. L. D. RALLY

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

NOW that Mussolini has abolished elections, our bourgeois admirers of the great man may alter their hitherto exalted opinion of him. Excepting old Art Brisbane who would excuse Benito for any act of violence except suicide. The American capitalists can get along very nicely without a dictatorship yet. And even those that would like it now, find too many obstacles in the way. As long as Mussolini confined himself to crucifying the working class he was a brilliant statesman. But the goddess of capitalist democracy must not be defiled tho willing to be teased.

* * *

THE story of Mussolini's latest daily edict came on the heels of a story of a workman who was given ten months in prison for participating in a strike. Being used to work on the outside the fascist judges gave him hard labor on the inside. We observe right here that William Green, president of the A. F. of L. has not urged the Coolidge administration to withdraw recognition from the Mussolini government on the ground that it is a dictatorship. Oh no! Wall Street is getting along very nicely with Mussolini. And William Green is gettting along very nicely with Wall Street.

* * *

WHILE on this subject it may be in order to call attention to the growing coolness of the A. F. of L. chiefs towards Mexico. This changed attitude must not be entirely attributed to the influence of the catholic church in A. F. of L. councils. Rather should we look for an explanation to the disappointment of Wall Street with the Calles administration. The high hopes once entertained of Calles by the House of Morgan have been badly bent, and William Green follows the general orientation of the House of Morgan as a tail follows his dog.

* * *

NO doubt Wall Street expected the Pan-America Federation to be very useful in its plan to subjugate the South American working class and successfully inoculate them with the virus of class-collaboration, which in simpler and more effective language is the theory that the best interests of the workers can be served by a policy of helping the boss extract the maximum profit out of his business, so that he can afford to give the worker higher wages. That might work out alright in some future era when tigers shed their stripes and their claws and pole-cats exude eau de cologne instead of something else.

* * *

THOSE things have not come to pass. The Calles administration is fighting on two fronts, against the catholic church in Mexico and against American imperialism. It is a powerful combination. The A. F. of L. bureaucrats being committed to the policy of helping the boss become richer at the expense of the toilers does not like this situation in Mexico and fears that its influence over the workers south of the Rio Grande is almost nil. The Mexican workers are socialistically inclined and craw-

(Continued on page 3)

HYMAN SPEAKS OUT AGAINST ARBITRATION

Warns Bosses, Direct Dealing or Nothing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 2. — A bitter reply was made last night by Louis Hyman, chairman of the general committee of 40,000 striking cloakmakers, to attacks by Henry Finder, chairman of the Manufacturers' Industrial Council, on the eve of a series of conferences called by Governor Smith to end the two months' tie-up of the garment industry.

Won't Fall Into Trap.

Hyman charged Finder, in statements yesterday in the press, with interpreting Smith's calling of these conferences as a foredoomed failure, which would be welcome to the Industrial Council as paving the way to enforced arbitration. Hyman again reiterated the union's position that it will not refer its demands in the present controversy to arbitration.

His statement follows:

"Finder's attacks which he makes against the union just prior to going into conference called by Raymond V. Ingersoll at the request of Governor Smith, serves to indicate that Industrial Council leaders will participate without the object of reaching an understanding with the union, stubbornly insisting upon accepting not one of the union's demands.

"These manufacturers take this position because they infer from Governor Smith's letter that, when they disagree with us on every point and the conferences break up, the governor will compel us to refer the entire dispute to arbitration.

"From this viewpoint, the governor's letter is a hindrance instead of a help in reaching some sort of an understanding. The union will not refer our demands to arbitration.

"We would like the leaders of the Industrial Council to know this before the conference begin."

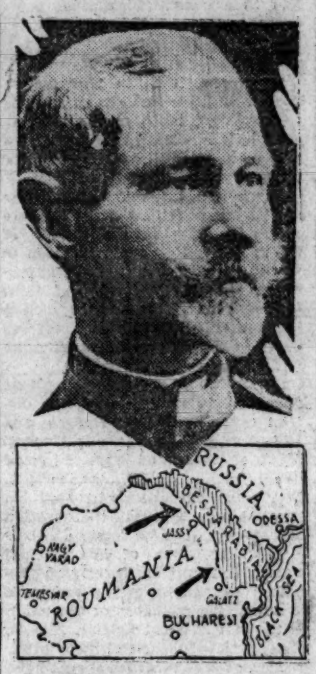
Finder Lies.

"Finder's accusation that the union has, in six strikes, worked hand in hand with jobbers against inside manufacturers, is absolutely false and without foundation. We have, on several occasions, and we want to repeat this here, stated that the majority of the present jobbers were manufacturers, many of them were members of the Protective Association which, since reorganized, is now the Industrial Council. It was then that the Protective Association, as now the Industrial Council, which fought against the union and attempted thru every means to lower workers' standards. Because thru the system of jobbing and sub-contracting, they are able to bring these evil conditions about, the system was developed.

"The same procedure is still employed. We see no difference between the jobbers and the Industrial Council when the union demands that jobbers be responsible for the conditions of the workers. They work hand in hand and are fighting to defeat the union and thereby render the workers de-

(Continued on page 3)

ROUMANIA BEGS ITALY TO RATIFY PACT THAT CEDED HER BESSARABIA



Bessarabia, originally Russian property, was ceded to Roumania by a treaty signed by allied powers. Only Britain and France have ratified the treaty and it is necessary for another large power to do so. Premier Averescu, above, is now in Rome dickering for Mussolini's favor. Map shows Bessarabia.

LABOR UNION OF VENEZUELA CABLES CALLES

Supports Mexico in Fight With Church

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept 2. — The Venezuelan Labor Union, which has its headquarters in Brooklyn at 4 Willow street, owing to the white terror of the present government of Venezuela, which is united to the catholic church, and crushes the labor unions with prison and death, has published in its organ, Obrero Libre (Free Labor), the following announcement concerning its stand in support of the Mexican government:

"Concerning the patriotic and sensible attitude observed by General Plutarco Elias Calles, president of Mexico, in enforcing in an admirable manner the respect due to the fundamental laws of the nation, the executive committee of the Venezuelan Labor Union, in its regular assembly voted unanimously to send to the head of the Mexican government the following cablegram:

"'President Plutarco Elias Calles, Mexico, D. F.—The Venezuelan Labor Union applauds your energetic attitude in defense of the laws of the nation.—Signed, M. Flores Cabrera, President.'"

STRIKE LEADER WILL SPEAK AT I. L. D. MEETING

Annual Conference to Open Sunday Morning

Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic textile strike, will attend the second annual conference of International Labor Defense and speak at the mass meeting in Ashland Auditorium on Monday, September 6. A telegram to this effect was received from Weisbord by the national office of I. L. D. today.

Indicted Several Times.

For over seven months, Albert Weisbord served the Passaic textile workers as their leader and organizer, imparting to them his enthusiasm and fortitude in the face of brutal persecution by the police and the bosses' judiciary.

Because of his unflinching determination to lead the textile workers to victory, Weisbord was singled out for more arrests and indictments on fake charges than any of the other strike organizers. He is even now at liberty only on bail running into tens of thousands of dollars and has a number of indictments hanging over his head.

The name of Weisbord is now well known thruout the entire land and his presence at the conference and the mass meeting which follows it on the evening of September 6, at the Ashland Auditorium, will be an event of great interest.

Cline to Speak.

The mass meeting on September 6 will also be addressed by other well-known figures in the labor movement. Charles Cline, for whose freedom from a Texas prison hundreds of American labor organizations have taken a favorable stand, is coming from the South whence he was just released after serving a thirteen-year term with the other Texas martyrs, to speak at the conference and the mass meeting.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who has fought in the front ranks of the labor movement for years, and who took a leading part in organizing the Passaic textile strike, will also speak at the conference and mass meeting. James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defence, C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, himself awaiting a supreme court decision on his case, and Dr. J. J. Peters, third assistant president-general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, complete the list of speakers.

The conference is to open promptly at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, Sept. 5 and there is already every indication that it will be a successful one, and certain to stimulate the work of united labor defense in the coming period. The national office of International Labor Defense expects an attendance of between two and three hundred delegates at the conference.

Cannon to Report.

The first day's session will be taken up with a thoro and detailed report on the past work and future tasks of I. L. D. by its secretary, James P. Cannon. Weisbord, Cline, Flynn, Ruthenberg, Peters and others will address the conference on that day.

The second day of the conference will be occupied with detailed discussion of the experiences of the past year and the drafting of plans for future organizational work. Local secretaries from all parts of the country will accupy the floor at the second day's session with discussion of experiences and plans for the practical work of the next year.

The mass meeting for Weisbord, Flynn, Cline, Ruthenberg, Cannon and Peters takes place in the same building, the Ashland Auditorium, at eight in the evening of Sept. 6.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.

RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS AND MARINE TRANSPORT UNIONS OF U. S. TO AID BRITISH MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Bearing the written pledge of support of the 21 standard American railroad and marine transportation unions, Ben Tillett, British transport leader and member of parliament, sailed for home on the Berengeria after a month's tour of American labor centers as chairman of the visiting British Miners' Relief Committee. The text of the resolution of support and the appeal for funds that the American railroad unions signed together was made public by Tillett. It reads as follows:

TO THE RAILROAD WORKERS OF AMERICA:

A million British coal miners, with their backs to the wall, are heroically fighting for a living wage and decent working conditions.

They have been locked out for 16 weeks. During all that time they have withstood the assaults of the mine owners backed by a reactionary government which seems determined to scrap many of the rights and privileges enjoyed by Englishmen since Magna Charta.

A finer exhibition of pluck and bulldog determination to resist injustice is not recorded in the history of the labor movement. The union's treasury is empty; the miners' savings wiped out; their credit exhausted. They and their wives and little ones are facing starvation, but they refuse to quit. These marvelous coal diggers know how to die but they do not know how to surrender.

Their fellow workers in Britain have given to the limit of their resources, but as a result of the recent general strike, their financial condition is precarious. The trades-unionists of Continental Europe have contributed generously of their meager earnings, every penny representing genuine sacrifice.

It is clear, however, that if the miners are to win, America must come forward with substantial sums. Therefore, as executives of Associated Railroad Labor Organizations, we are issuing this appeal to our members in the United States and Canada.

We hope you will give as generously as your circumstances will permit.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
Order of Railway Conductors.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of America.
International Association of Machinists.
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.
Switchmen's Union of North America.
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.
Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers.
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen.
Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers.
Railway Employes' Department, A. F. of L.
Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.
American Train Dispatchers' Association.
National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.
International Longshoremen's Association.

SHOT WITHOUT WARNING UPON MIXED CROWDS

R. I. Federation Backs Manville Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 2.—Little signs of peace in the textile strike in this district were visible today while 100 national guardsmen continued to guard the bridge on the public highway near the Manville-Jenckes mill, scene of the murderous attacks by state troopers and deputy sheriffs upon strikers, sympathizers and bystanders.

Barbed wire entanglements and machine guns commanded the approaches to the thorofare and sentries were posted beneath the bridge as fraudulent reports were spread that an attempt was to be made to dynamite the structure.

War Moves Against Labor.

Guardsmen with steel helmets, rifles and ammunition patrol the town and rolling kitchens have been brought up to cook food for the troops. In addition to the entanglements at the bridge approaches, four parapets have been erected out of cotton bales and machine guns have been mounted on each, two at either end of the bridge and two in the center. Soldiers are constantly on duty at each parapet.

* * *

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 2.— With national guardsmen of the 103rd field artillery throwing up barbed wire entanglements and barricades on the public highway over the Blackstone river bridge near the Manville-Jenckes cotton mill, the resentment of the population, not to speak of the mill strikers, is open and frank at the wanton shooting of state troopers and depu-

(Continued on page 4)

TURN TO PAGE FIVE.

The second installment of Frank Farrington's record in the labor movement appears today on page five in our "Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities" section. Today's installment tells the story of Farrington's relations with Col. Frank L. Smith, hero of the slush fund investigation, sixteen years ago. Then Smith was the donor and Farrington the receiver. In the year of our lord 1926 Smith is the receiver. Farrington is getting his from the Peabody Coal company.

Passaic Union to Get 8,000 Under Charter; Withdraw Mill Police

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Charter for Local 1603, United Textile Workers of America, has been turned over by the union to the Passaic local formed by striking wool textile workers. Already 3,400 signed applications from strikers have been accepted by the U. T. W. and 4,000 more are being certified as signed.

Thomas F. McMahon, U. T. W. president, has agreed to preside at the demonstration in Passaic over the admission of the strikers to the American Federation of Labor union. Special police guarding Garfield mills are to be removed by the city council. The council informed the mill owners that the cost of the service to them was $700 a week.

LENROOT THINKS REED'S PROBE SHOULD BE TWO WAY PROPOSITION; SUSPECTS SLUSH IN WISCONSIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 2.—Characterizing "foolishly false" Senator Lenroot's statement that the recent edition of Labor circulated in Wisconsin asking for his defeat, had cost $30,000, Edward Keating, manager of the publication, today wired Senator Reed of Missouri, to immediately convene the senatorial investigating committee "to refute the canard."

"He said the edition had cost less than $5,000 and that the entire expense had been contributed by the "organized railway workers."

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

FORCE FIFTEEN GUARDSMEN TO SUMMER DRILL

Baltimore Sun Waxes Indignant

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2.—Fifteen members of the 110th Field Artillery, Maryland National Guard, who refused to heed orders to report for the summer encampment, were forcibly delivered there by members of the militia.

The Baltimore Evening Sun, editorially objecting to publicity in such matters, altho it does not condemn dragging unwilling men to militia camps, declares:

"It doesn't attract recruits to advertise to the world that officers in charge of the camp are proceeding upon the assumption that unwilling volunteers shall be forced into obedience."

Indignant Major.

William D. Tipton, major of the air service of the National Guard, in an indignant letter, makes this reply:

"In the first place, a suggestion that the military should let down the bars of discipline to attract recruits sounds like the talk of a Sunday school teacher. To tamper with the discipline of a military organization is to strike at its very roots. In any organization there exists a percentage of bad actors. As commanding officer of a National Guard organization, I have never seen an enlisted man who was forced to do his duty come out of the so-called ordeal other than a better man."

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

BUNUAN DENIES FILIPINOS PAY FOR MORO HELP

All Islanders Anxious to Win Freedom

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. — A statement by V. G. Bunuan, head of the Washington office, Philippine commission of independence, is as follows:

"The report appearing in the press that Senate President Quezon is employing money to win over the Moros is a part of the entire scheme of the enemies of Philippine independence to befog the issue of independence and to defeat the Filipino cause.

"The charge is as untrue as it is illegal because the Moros, themselves, the majority of them, of their own volition, are with the Filipinos in the demand for independence. They, as well as their christian brethren of the North, realize that the two, together, form one racial, ethnic and geographic group, and they prefer thus to join hands rather than to being cut one from the other and ruled permanently by another people of different race, customs and tradition, 10,000 miles away—with the smell of rubber always putrifying the atmosphere of relationship.

"Senate President Quezon yesterday on the floor of the Philippine senate strenuously denied the charge and the Philippine legislature has adopted a resolution demanding an investigation of the whole affair."

PRESIDENT OF CHICAGO FIREMEN AND OILERS SEES ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN NEGRO IMPERATIVE

President Morton of the Chicago local of the Firemen and Oilers' Union sees the organization of the Negro workers of the south as an essential move in the near future of the American labor movement.

"One of two things will happen," said Morton, in an interview with a representative of The DAILY WORKER, "either the colored workers below Mason and Dixon's line will remain unorganized as at present, or they will be organized by campaigns undertaken thru the unions.

(Continued on Page 3.)

AUSTRALIAN REFERENDUM WOULD GRANT ANTI-LABOR GOVERNMENT CHANCE TO RUN UNION OFFICES

By W. FRANCIS AHERN, Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

SYDNEY, Australia.—The Australian labor party and the organized industrial workers in Australia are engaged in a hot campaign against the referendum proposals put forward by the federal anti-labor government to secure a closer control over the unions.

The first of the two proposals is that the government should have, among other things, power to create, regulate, control and dissolve corporations,

(Continued on page 3)

ENJOY THE WOODS THIS SUNDAY

Soccer Games by Red Star Sports' Club

YOUNG PIONEERS MARCH

Plenty to Eat—Hungarian Goulash, Armenian Schlapnik—American Watermelon Feast

Come early—Something Doing Every Hour

DAILY WORKER PICNIC

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH

EDENWALD PARK,

(NEAR DYRE AVENUE, NEW YORK)

No Admission Charge. Bring the Whole Family

Directions: Take Third Avenue "L" to 133rd St. or Lexington Avenue Express to East 10th Street; then Westchester R. R. to Dyre Avenue, (Fare 7c). Walk three blocks West.

A. F. OF L. IS STILL MUM ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS MEXICO

Unofficial Hint of Break With Calles Made

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, Sept. 2. — The executive council of the American Federation of Labor adjourned its sessions at the Mount Royal Hotel here without taking a public position on the question of the attitude of the A. F. of L. towards the situation in Mexico. There was a hint that the developments between now and the time the A. F. of L. convention convenes in Detroit in October will influence the recommendations to be made to the convention on Mexico. There is also a rumor that those who are opposed to the Calles government on religious grounds have demanded a break with the Mexican Federation of Labor.

As usual, the council had nothing to disclose regarding its report to the coming convention. Officially, it was even less communicative concerning the Mexican situation.

It was learned, however, that the question, if it is raised at Detroit, will not be put on a religious basis. There is a group that is opposed to a continuation of the relations between the two labor movements because, as they say, they have little in common and can benefit each other to only a negligible degree. This group, of ccurse, has the backing of the group that opposes the Mexican labor movement on religious grounds.

On the other hand there is a large body of sentiment in support of the Pan-American Union which would be practically wrecked by a falling out between the labor movements of Mexico and the United States. The advocates of maintaining the union seem to make no hesitation about putting the question on the following basis: The rapprochement between the A. F. of L. and the Latin-American labor movements made a beginning in the process of strengthening American influence in those countries and a break with the Mexican labor movement would shatter these relations.

PASSAIC RELIEF CONCERT IN N. Y. RAISES $15,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Well over $15,000 will be added to the Passaic strikers' children's milk and bread fund when the proceeds are counted from the monster concert at Coney Island Stadium.

Carmi Thompson Wants Government Ownership to End in Philippines

MALANGAS, Mindinao, P. I., Sept. 2.—Colonel Carmi Thompson, confidential agent of President Coolidge, inspected a rich coal mine here on which the government has spent during the last few years $2,700,000 in development work and recommended that the mine be immediately leased to some experienced and reliable private company on a fixed royalty.

Thompson said that he had seen in the Philippines government-owned coal, sugar, cement and railroad enterprises, and wanted to insure the economic progress of the country by turning them all over to private companies, as these "experiments" were one of the reasons discouraging American capital from entering the islands.

NEW!

the first booklet on the subject:

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

By Wm. Z. Foster.

A timely pamphlet of interest to every worker in and out of the organized labor movement.

10 CENTS.

Celebrate in Chicago Denouncing of Spanish Imperialism in Mexico

The Mexican colony in Chicago invites all well wishers to attend the celebration of the 116th anniversary of the announcement of the end of Spanish feudal imperialism in that country.

The final victory over the Spanish military despotism was not secured until eleven years after the proclamation of independence, more than a decade of hard fighting. The same people who carried thru this rebellion have so far successfully repelled all other attempts at imperialist conquest from that day to this and will continue to resist them in the future.

The celebration will begin at 9 p. m., Sept. 15, and will be held at Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, in the main hall. There will be a program of speeches, recitations of poetry, songs, and dances in Mexican costume.

FAITH IN LABOR STIRRED BY THE PASSAIC STRIKE

Newspaper Man Urges Financial Support

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 2.—(FP)—Ramon Coffman, "Uncle Ray" of newspaper renown and author of the Child's History of the World, has visited Passaic. He has taken time from his writing for the Publishers Syndicate of Chicago to tell what he saw in the town of the seven months' mill strike. He concludes:

Stir Faith in Workers.

"I have seen the Passaic workers in action, attended their meetings, observed their efficient and excellent relief system, talked with the young workers in whom I am especially interested. I can say without hesitation that nothing in years has stirred my faith in the workers' world as has my first-hand experience with this strike of exploited textile workers. The human brotherhood and solidarity displayed in this struggle for unionism will certainly have its effects on the unorganized workers everywhere in the other textile industries and in all American industry.

Deserve Every Support.

"Finally, I cannot see how any worker or labor sympathizer can fail to dig down deep into his pocket for strike relief for these heroic young strikers: fathers and mothers, grandmothers, grandfathers, young workers, all of them of heroic mould; all of them sternly determined in their fight for a decent living wage. The Passaic strikers are fighting the battles of every working man and woman in this country and should be backed to the limit of labor's purse.

Everyone Must Aid.

"More, in their struggle against police and court autocracy and the attempts of men like chief Zober to nullify the constitution, these striking textile workers are fighting the battles of every American citizen. Every decent American citizen should get behind them and back them with money and with articulate moral support in their battle against autocracy and arrogance in industry."

Local Listens in Glee as Queer Charges Fly in Right Wing Quarrel

The Wage Earners' League appeared before Local 181 of the Carpenters' union in Chicago at its last meeting, with a request that the meeting elect delegates to the League.

The Wage Earners' League is a political organization created by the right wing officials of various Chicago locals, with the leaders of the building trades in control, and its purpose is to sell at wholesale the labor vote.

Scandal Comes Out.

The progressives in Local 181 wished to send representatives, if for no other reason than to find out the details of the plan. In this ambition they were defeated, however, by the solid bloc of the right wing of the local, which to the surprise of everybody, loudly "bawled out" the right wingers in the Building Trades Council and the whole Wage Earners' League for all the sins rodinarily charged against them by progressives.

The members heard from sources not usually given to such language accusations of sectarianism, splitting the forces of the workers, backwardness, lack of interest in the cause of the workers, general treachery, trickery, and high finance on the part of conservative building trades union officials.

It was great while it lasted, say those who listened to it. Jurisdictional disputes between the carpenters and other unions were the cause.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

NATIVES INVADE TANGIER TO AID GENERAL STRIKE

Officials Admit Union Sole Authority

TANGIER, Sept. 2.—The European Workers' Syndicate has declared another general strike here, contingent on the failure of the administration and the Sultan's court to accept their demands for the eight-hour day and more freedom of speach, abolition of the laws against demonstrations, and interference with organization.

News from the country has been received that the great Fahs tribe is marching with arms into the city to see to it that their Moslem brothers, co-operating with the European workers on strike, are not any further mistreated.

Neutral But Has Class War.

Tangier is a neutral territory, with an administration composed of the foreign consuls in the port, and a judiciary controlled by the Mendub, or representative of the Sultan of Morocco, who is a French feature. Native guilds, on friendly terms with the European Workers' Syndicate, have frequently complained of discrimination against workers in this native court. The administration regularly supports the court in such cases.

Tangier is an important seaport, thru which much of the commerce of North Africa and the Sahara region passes. It is of military strategic importance, and the warships of England and France are assembling there in response to a deal between Spain and France which has the apparent purpose of turning it over to Spain. Strikes and revolts are therefore likely to attract international interest.

An inspired statement to foreign news services says:

"There is undoubtedly an element of Communism among the workmen, but so far law and order have been observed. These repeated strikes, however, are injuring commerce and causing a growing feeling of unrest.

"The sole body which seems able to exert any authority in Tangier is the Workers' Syndicate."

Reservations of U. S. Debated by the World Court Powers Meeting

GENEVA, Sept. 2. — The battle against acceptances of the proposed reservations to the United States' entry into the world court opened today soon after the conference of jurists representing the powers signatory to the world court met here to consider the reservations.

The first two reservations proposed by the United States were accepted by the conference with little or no debate.

When the third reservation was brot up Sir George Foster, Canadian delegate, opened an attack on this reservation and was supported by several other delegates.

Sir George Foster declared that the third reservation would give the United States the power of veto upon all world court amendments which had been accepted by all other court members and this he said was "entirely inadmissable."

Doctor Van Eysynga of Holand was elected president of the conference. It was decided that all sessions would be held in public and Senator Swanson of Virginia and Representative Burton of Ohio followed the discussions from the gallery.

* * *

League Will Not Give Spain Permanent Seat; Germany Given Place

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—Spain's request for a permanent seat in the league of nations will not be granted for the time being, at least. The reorganization committee of the league council today decided the time was "not propitious" to grant Spain's request.

Germany, which was granted a permanent seat earlier in the day, refrained from entering the discussions regarding Spain. Poland, which has been fighting for a seat in the council, also did not participate in the discussions.

SWITCHMEN DOUBLE NEW MEMBERS DURING AUGUST

Twice as many switchmen in the Chicago area entered the Switchmen's Union of North America as in the previous month, International Vice-President Perry and Kanan announce. They have been at work in the district since May 1 enrolling unorganized yards workers in their union. The Chicago terminal of the Great Western they now report as 100 per cent organiged. Progress on other roads is reported also.

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

Leaflet Names Biggest Hammond Business Men As Crude Tax Dodgers

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 2. — This community is somewhat excited over the publication in the form of a handbill of charges that 25 of Hammond's most prominent business men are dodging their taxes. The leaflet is unsigned, but calls on the voters to remedy the situation. Among the names given, along with the personal taxes paid by each, as shown by the city treasurer's office, are the following:

Karl Kaufman, millionaire president of the chamber of commerce, $73.78; W. G. Paxton, president Hammond Trust and Savings Bank and prominent in the lumber trust, $43.30; E. C. Minas, owner of one of the largest department stores in Indiana, $2,430.40; Mueller & Sons, owner of Mueller Hardware Co., $34.10; Peter W. Meyn, president First Trust & Savings Bank, $44.64; A. Murray Turner, president First National Bank, $31.

CONSUL CALLS CHAMORRO PLEA 'QUITE ABSURD'

Catholic Boycott is Not Taken Seriously

"The Chamorro complaint to the league of nations that the Mexican army and navy are running guns into Nicaragua on auxiliary cruisers or in any other way is absolutely ridiculous," said Luis G. Lupian, consul in Chicago for the Republic of Mexico.

Senor Lupian stated to a reporter for The DAILY WORKER that he had no direct advises from his government on the Nicaraguan situation and could only give his opinion, based on his general knowledge of affairs. He did not hesitate, however, to stigmatize as not only false but quite "absurd" the protests of the president of Nicaragua that Mexico was violating the neutrality of the smaller country. He does not believe that there is any warship in the Mexican service known as "Concon," the name given by Chamorra in his message to the league as that of the naval vessel which he alleged set sail from Salina Cruz on a "freebooting expedition" against Nicaragua.

Ignore Chamorro.

The consul said that he saw no reason to doubt that the minister of foreign affairs in Mexico City stated, as is reported in press reports, that Mexico would ignore the Nicaraguan action.

When asked about the continued strained relations between the hierarchy of the catholic church in Mexico and the Mexican government, Senor Lupian stated that this situation was quiet, and called attention to the fact the fifth Sunday since the bishops ordered the withdrawal from the churches has now passed without any extraordinary incident. He agreed that this condition might last indefinitely, but said that the longer it lasted, the worse it would be for the clergy.

* * *

Another Warship Sails.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The state department today announced that the U. S. cruiser Rochester has been ordered to Nicaragua and will arrive tomorrow at a seaport 120 miles north of Bluefields, on the east coast.

The department received word that conditions were quiet in Bluefields today. Marines and sailors, with artillery and machine guns, have been landed and the city has been proclaimed a neutral zone.

Spain Renews Demand for Permanent Seat on League of Nations

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—The committee on reorganization of the league of nations council today deferred the question of Spain's demand for a permanent seat in the council.

The committee met twice and at both sessions the Spanish delegate, Senor Palacios, demanded that Spain's claim for a permanent seat be taken up. The committee ignored these requests, however, and discussed temporary seats.

"Our demand is as old as the league itself," said Senor Palacios. He asked a detailed consideration of the Spanish demand and reasons for the rejection of the demand, if a permanent seat is not granted.

Ford Takes Air Mail Contract.

Announcement was made here that the Stout Airplane division of the Ford Motor company will take over the Chicago-Minneapolis-St. Paul air service at the expiration of the present contract on September 30.

Fifteen Prisoners Escape.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Sept. 1.—Two of 15 prisoners who sawed their way thru steel cell bars early today and escaped the Clark county jail here had been recaptured at noon.

Ousting of Farrington Must Be Made Action of Rank and File of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

FRANK FARRINGTON has been suspended as president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois for signing a contract with the Peabody Coal company to become its "labor counsel" at $25,000 per year.

This action suspending Farrington was taken quickly by the miners' district executive board after the actual facts of the signing of the contract had become public property. The executive board members could not blink the fact that a crime had been committed against trade unionism, even as it exists today in the United States.

* * *

The question as to how far an American labor official may go in committing treason to the working class in this country has received an answer as it applies to the miners' union.

Farrington, like many other labor officials, no doubt felt that there was no limit, that the membership of the miners' union could be made to "stand for anything" on the supposition that it was "none of their business" whether he was dickering with the bosses for a soft job while at the same time heading the miners' union.

Farrington joined with President John L. Lewis in breaking the district organizations in Kansas and Nova Scotia, helping former Governor Allen, of Kansas, of industrial court infamy, send Alex Howat to jail. Farrington shamelessly padded his expense accounts until the question became a matter of intense discussion on the floor of international miners' conventions. Farrington supported the employers' government in convicting members of the union in the frame-up at Zeigler, Illinois. He committed these and many other crimes, anyone of which should have been sufficient to drive both Lewis and Farrington out of the organization. But only part of the membership protested. The majority of the union's members remained inert, leaving its militant sections to ask, "How long? How long?" The answer has come at last.

* * *

An effort was made, to be sure, in the executive board to save Farrington. But it was fruitless. He had to go.

But Farrington's exit was not entirely accomplished by the rank and file of the miners' organization, who would ultimately have learned all the sordid details themselves, to bear out their long-standing suspicions. In fact, the making public of Farrington's relations with the mine owners was in great part a grandstand play by President Lewis before the union's membership in an affort to gain some prestige for himself.

This is an old trick that has been somewhat successfully played, for a time, by reactionary officials in the miners' union in the past.

It was Tom Lewis, who succeeded John Mitchell as head of the United Mine Workers of America nearly a score of years ago, who posed as an enemy of the National Civic Federation, of which Mitchell, Sam Gompers and other reactionary "labor lieutenants" of capitalism were at that time active members. Lewis, the conservative, took up the fight against the Civic Federation when he saw that this issue was popular in the miners' union. He secured the passage of the resolution demanding that members of the miners' union either get out of the union or out of the Civic Federation. Mitchell had to get out of the Civic Federation, quitting Gompers' company, in order to hold his card in the miners' union. Lewis, however, is now an agent of the most anti-union coal barons in the New River field in "open shop" West Virginia. Tom Lewis was merely playing politics with this issue.

Farrington is merely following in the footsteps of Tom Lewis in becoming an agent of the mine owners. This is the Farrington who made the socialist, Oscar Ameringer, editor of the miners' official organ, the Illinois Miner, under his regime. But it is just as certain that John Lewis is playing politics with Farrington's going. His fight is no more sincere than the fight of Tom Lewis before him.

* * *

The rank and file of the coal miners' union did not develop their struggle against the class collaboration schemes of the National Civic Federation, that won victories for them many years ago. They lost ground with the result that the fight must now be made all over again. William Green, the former secretary of the miners' international union, who is now head of the American Federation of Labor, in spite of his non-membership in the National Civic Federation, carries on friendly relations with the employing class interests on a much larger scale than Mitchell or Gompers ever did.

* * *

The Farrington episode, therefore, offers an opportunity to carry on this fight not only against Farrington, where Lewis would like to have it stop, but thruout the whole jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers' Union, and into all the affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor and the independent labor unions.

Every worker in America must be made to feel that the fight against Farrington, and all that Farrington stands for in the American labor movement, is his fight.

The ousting of Farrington can only be made the action of the rank and file of the miners' union if it is followed by a complete purging of the organization of all similar elements. This means President Lewis, Vice-President Phil Murray, the small fry of the Lewis regime in all the districts and sub-districts, especially in Illinois. It means especially the complete repudiation of such tools of the Lewis regime as International Organizer Van Bittner, of the Pittsburgh district, who did the dirty work of President Lewis in attacking and expelling the militants of the organization.

SOCIALISTS, FARMER-LABORITES PRACTICALLY OUT OF ELECTION; WORKERS PARTY GOING STRONG

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO—(FP)—Opposition to the Republican and Democratic parties is almost at a minimum in labor ranks as the national congressional campaign begins to pick up momentum. Cities and states that formerly boasted of persistent, often successful independent political activity, organized in some form of labor party, are this year lying down. Others are putting up halfhearted fights or even predicting defeat.

Milwaukee, the banner city of the Socialist party, looks like a losing foothold for Victor L. Berger, who is fighting for re-election to congress on the Socialist ticket. His public statement that Wisconsin workers prefer Sen. Lenroot, the Coolidge reactionary, to his rival Gov. Blaine, who has LaFollette's indorsement, has alienated Milwaukee followers and the 100 votes by which he won in 1924 may be cut off in November.

Chicago never expected to send a Socialist or independent Progressive to congress, but this year the Progressive party threw away a perfectly good chance to enter the Illinois legislature with a candidate when it neglected to check up on residence qualifications.

St. Louis, long a Socialist center of importance, is not putting up any candidates on that ticket this year. G. W. Hoehn, the party leader, states that under present apathy "it would be folly on the part of the Socialist party to make itself ridiculous by continuing its political work of propaganda and organization."

In Washington state, which was a coming Farmer-Labor power in 1920, the Progressive party chairman, Otto A. Case, says the party will not file any candidates because of the failure of the national party to call a national convention this year. Case urges progressive voters to "support strongly the Progressive candidates, regardless of party designation."

The Workers (Communist) party announces from its national headquarters in Chicago that it is prepared to run candidates for congress in almost 50 districts. Where Farmer-Labor parties are organized with a ticket in the field the Workers party will support them, it declares.

Read it today on page 5.

CASE AND BAG MAKERS' UNION WINS MEMBERS

Get Into the Fight For Better Conditions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The organization campaign which the Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Makers' Union has been conducting for the last few weeks has been very successful. As a result of this campaign a large number of open shops have been completely organized and several employers have already settled with the union, granting all union conditions and signing an agreement for a year's time.

Among those who settled without a strike are the prominent concerns, Lipner and Trachtenberg, 365 Canal Street, and The Reliable Suit Case Co., 1 Greene street.

"Radical" Bosses Fight Union.

Some employers, however, remain obstinate and the union was compelled to call strikes in their shops. Those on strike now are Lewy and Lewy Suit Case and Bag shop, 159 Mercer street which employs about 50 workers, and The Olympic Suit Case Co., 120 Wooster street.

The employers of the last named concern have a reputation of being so-called "radicals," yet that doesn't prevent them from discharging union members without right or reason. The workers of these shops are determined to strike until they will win complete union shops and better working conditions.

The union is now negotiating with several other concerns whose workers have lately been organized and hopes to arrive at peaceful settlements with these concerns.

Time to Organize.

The fall season in our trade is now getting into full swing and it is therefore of the utmost importance for the workers in the nonunion shops not to lose any time but immediately to get into line and be ready to fight if necessary for better conditions.

The union therefore strongly urges all the nonunion workers to attend this mass meeting and demonstrate their unity with the union members and their determination to obtain for themselves a better and decent livelihood in our trade.

Needle Trades T. U. E. L. Delegates to Get Party

A grand package party and dance will be held by the Chicago members of the needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., at 8 p. m. on Sept. 4, 1926, for the purpose of sending off in a happy mood the delegates elected to the fourth national convention of the needle trades of the T. U. E. L. The convention will be called to order Sept. 10, in New York.

A committee has made arrangements for a good time at this affair of Sept. 4, and those who do not know what a package party is, are invited to come around and be agreeably surprised.

Besides the dance and other entertainment there will be an address on the present struggles of Needle Trades Workers by Alex Bittleman.

All are welcome. The admission is 25 cents.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

It is the duty of all DAILY WORKER readers to help class-war prisoners. Demonstrate for their release—Sept. 6, 8 p. m., at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium.

SCOTT NEARING

JUST BACK FROM ENGLAND

Where he reported the British Trade Union Congress

will speak on

"THE CRISIS IN BRITISH IMPERIALISM"

at the

Community Church Auditorium

34th St. and Park Ave., New York

Mon. Eve., Sept. 20, 8:15 P. M.

Admission 75c.

Tickets at Workers School, 108 E. 14th St. Jimmy Higgins Book Store, 127 University Pl.

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Remember the class-war prisoners! Demonstrate at the Labor Defense Rally, Sept. 6, at Ashland Auditorium.

T. U. E. L. SIXTH ANNUAL LABOR DAY PICNIC

TO BE HELD SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th At Stickney Park Grove

Sports — Refreshments — Games

Good Music

Dancing from 2:30 to 8:30 P. M.

Speaker: REBECCA GRECHT

Organizer for Passaic Strikers' Relief.

Rain or shine a good time. Plenty of tables. A large shady grove—an ideal place for a family picnic.

Tickets 50c Children Free

HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line, then take Lyons-Berwyn car to Ogden and Harlem Avenues. Walk five blocks south.

DENY RESPITE FOR MADEROS— BLOW AT SACCO

Gov. Fuller Refuses Stay of Execution

By S. D. LEVINE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—Governor Fuller of Massachusetts yesterday denied a request for a respite of the execution of Celestino Maderos, condemned to die the week of Sept. 5th on a murder charge. The request was made by William G. Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, whose motion for a new trial for the latter defendants is based on a confession made by Maderos that he, with members of a notorious gang, committed the robbery and murder at South Braintree, Mass., for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been condemned to die.

Hearing Sept. 15.

The hearing on the Maderos confession is set for Sept. 15. Thompson insisted that his request be granted in order to have Maderos testify at the hearing in person on that date. The arguments between Thompson and the governor became quite heated at times as Fuller flatly refused to grant a respite unless the request comes from Judge Thayer, the presiding judge in the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

Attorney General Quibbles.

When the governor told Thompson to apply to Judge Thayer for this recommendation, Thompson replied that early in June Thayer had agreed with Attorney General Delvin to ask for a respite for Maderos. This the attorney general did not do. Now Devlin denies ever making such a statement.

Impossible Request.

Fuller then called on Thompson to have his hearing Sept. 1, today. Thompson replied it was a human impossibility to prepare the data in that short time. Fuller repeated his refusal and said again that recommendations must come from Judge Thayer.

Thompson is emphatic in his declaration that a confession from Maderos, made at the hearing, would completely exonerate Sacco and Vanzetti.

Birmingham Street Car Company in Open Shop Drive on Timid Union

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.—The contract between the Birmingham Electric company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Empoyes of America expires today and the company is refusing to meet any of the terms demanded by the union.

The union has retreated time and again in the discussions, surrendering demand after demand, and is now agreeing to the company's demand for a three-year contract instead of a one-year contract, if the company will only arbitrate, not grant, the wage demands, which are exceptionally low.

The union proposes that the so-called "Memphis award" be the basis of the arbitration it proposes. This "award" fixes the scale of first-year men at 47½ cents an hour, second-year men at 52½ cents and third-year men at 57½ cents.

But the company is refusing even to arbitrate this ridiculously low scale demand, and as usual declares that it is too "poor" to pay any increase "without increasing the fare." It earned over $1,000,000 profit last year. It is evident that the company is planning an open shop attack to destroy the union, and the union's timid policy of continuous retreat has only served to encourage the company to attack.

War Specter Stalks in Balkans Again

Here is a map of the troubled areas in the Balkans and an inset of King Boris of Bulgaria. Bulgaria is the seat of the trouble this time. Her neighbors, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania and Greece have been busily occupied sending notes back and forth with particular reference to border invasions made by Bulgarian irregulars. In all this Balkan mess that may cause a war to break out any minute the intriguing hand of the great western powers is always apparent.

Organization of Negroes Imperative

(Continued from page 1)

"If the Negro of the south remains unorganized, he will continue to suffer from the extra long hours and extra low pay he has at present. Some of the old generation may continue to live as farm workers with no pay to speak of. They may be satified with the conditions that allow the landlords to take over the whole cotton crop of tenant farmers by a single process of mathematical computation: 'A nought is a nought, and a figure is a figure; all for the white man and none for the nigger.'

Negro Youth Revolts.

"But the young men leaving the farms and going into indusrty will not forever endure wages and conditions built around this theory. They will migrate to the north and compete on a lower standard of living with the workers already here."

"The other thing that can happen is that the Negro workers of the south shall be organized. If they are, they will be satisfied where they are, for their union activity will bring conditions and wages there up to the standard in the north, instead of only about two-thirds of that standard as at present.

No Color Bar.

President Morton emphasizes the fact that the Firemen and Oilers' union has absolutely no bar on the grounds of race, creed or color.

A beginning is already being made to enthuse the mass of roundhouse laborers and oilers on the bigger railroads of the south with a consciousness of their need of the union. About 65 per cent, according to the estimate of President Morton, of the men who work in the crafts organized by his union are Negroes. The roads of the south on which the battle will be first fought out are the Seaboard Line, the L. and A., and the Mobile and Ohio.

Prejudice Hinders.

The union's task in the southern states is not easy, because of the bitter prejudice existing. However, even this prejudice is not as bad as it used to be, says Morton. There was a time when any organizer seen soliciting a Negro worker to enter the union would have been ostracized if not worse. Even now most of the campaigning is done thru the federated councils in the towns, and they make up committees, which go about in a body, not man by man. It is slower work to organize always in force this way, but it is a lot safer in the south, if it is Negroes you wish to get into the union. Yet the Negro must be brought into the labor unions, or he will be a constant danger to standards of living and present wages. He has been neglected too long already.

General Reorganization.

The Firemen and Oilers' union takes part in the organization drive decided upon by the last meeting of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor. There are 29 organizers out, scattered about the country.

New contracts have been made since the drive started with important railroad companies, including the Northwestern, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Negotiations are now going on with the New York Central, and the officers of the union expect to have an announcement to make to the members before long that they have been successfully concluded.

Union Reduces Hours.

According to President Morton the most important gain in the new series of contracts is the cutting down of the working day. Under the old conditions the men worked any number of hours from eight on to eleven; nine and ten hour days being frequent. The nature of the work is such that emergencies do arise in which overtime is justifiable, but since the union won the basic eight hour day and the right to time and a half pay for overtime, it has been observed that the companies put on more men and overtime does not occur nearly as often as before.

End Jurisdiction Dispute.

The Firemen and Oilers have now been granted jurisdiction over the roundhouse laborers, who had been for some time a bone of contention between this union and the Maintenance of Way employes' union. Now all workers in and immediately around roundhouses who carry away debris and move cinders are to join the Firemen and Oilers, and many of them have recently done so.

During the 1922 strike the Firemen and Oilers had about 35,000 men out. The present campaign is a reassembling of forces after the great conflict.

Rubber Companies Not Exactly Impoverished

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—Three rubber concerns domineer the rubber situation: Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber. The first half of the year has been one of high sales for these three companies, even if their profits were somewhat lowered. In the first six months of this year Goodyear sold $116,000,000 worth of goods, U. S. Rubber $100,000,000, Goodrich $67,000,000 worth. Their profits were $4,014,873; $4,915,668 and $1,358,616, respectively. This is less than last year, for the companies earned $6,011,407, $5,875,204 and $7,106,616, respectively.

Robbers Empty House.

Virtually an empty house greeted Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Schaak when they returned from their vacation at Green Lake, Wis. During their absence burglars had carted away furniture, rugs, clothing, silverware and jewelry, valued, Mr. Schaak said, at $20,000. Schaak is a wealthy grain broker.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

Hear Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Sept. 6 (Labor Day), 8 p. m., at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium.

CALLES SAYS CHURCH LAWS WILL STAY PUT

Nods Diplomatically to Oil Magnates

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2. — President Calles in his message to congress yesterday, reiterated his previous stand on the church question. The government, he said would not recede from its determination to compel the clergy to obey the laws of the land.

He charged the catholic church with having always been in rebellion against the institutions of the republic and with having seized upon the present moment as being most propitious for carrying out their schemes.

Answered U. S. Protests.

Calles dealt with the protests made by the American government against the laws which affected the interests of American petroleum magnates.

"The Mexican government answered by sustaining the right to issue said laws and regulations" said the president "not only because the regulations were ordered by the constitution, but because their enactment and enforcement could not affect rights legitimately acquired."

Ready To Change.

Calles hinted however that he would be ready to introduce motions for the modification of those laws in accordance with the constitution. This was taken as a suggestion that a continuation of the policy of "diplomatic pressure" by the Washington administration might be conducive to better results for the petroleum magnates than armed intervention.

A Piece of Diplomacy.

Mexican government officials see in Calles' suggestions along this line a piece of strategy designed to disarm ambassador Sheffield who is scheduled to present his views on the Mexican situation one of these days. It is believed that Sheffield favors more forceful methods than have been hitherto used, but Coolidge is said to prefer more subtle tactics. Both have the same aims; the subjugation of Mexico in the interests of American imperialism.

Hyman Speaks Out Against Arbitration

(Continued from page 1)

fenseless in the future, as they were in the past.

"In reply to Finder's challenge that union leaders are expressing their own opinion and not the opinion of our members in refusing to accept arbitration, we inform him that our members have discussed this question both at a shop chairmen's meeting and at meetings in halls. They have unanimously rejected the suggestion to refer our dispute to arbitration.

"Altho we have not been at all times and under all circumstances opposed in principle to arbitration, in this case, however, after a commission has studied the various needs of the industry for which we are striking and has been unable to reach a satisfactory solution, what sense is there in accepting new arbitrators who shall again consider our demands. Our problems are so varied and the evils from which cloakmakers suffer characteristic of the industry, it is difficult and almost impossible for an arbitrator to analyze and realize these different problems.

"After our workers have been on strike two months and are fighting for just demands in order to enable them to earn a livelihood, we would betray our workers if we sent them to work and referred their future to an arbitrator, no matter who he may be.

"The strike must and can be settled between leaders of the unions and employers. If the leaders of the Industrial Council are in earnest and want to end the present strife, they must realize this, because, after all, our members are not impossible."

A meeting of striking shop chairmen originally scheduled for Thursday afternoon was held Wednesday morning to discuss the strike situation before union leaders went into conference with Mr. Ingersoll.

Rubber Workers of Akron Hold Picnic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 2. — The Meliorate Club of Akron, which is the organization of the rubber workers, held its first picnic on Sunday, Aug. 29. This is the first attempt of the rubber workers to get together and to come out into the open. The picnic was a success. The arrangements committee succeeded in getting Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal of Cleveland, to speak.

ATHEISTS ORGANIZE TO WRENCH NATION'S YOUTH FROM GRIP OF CLERGY THRU JUNIOR ATHEIST BODY

The organized atheists of this country have launched a campaign to capture the youth of the nation, according to a statement issued yesterday by Charles Smith, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, 49 Vesey St., this city. Mr. Smith announced the formation of the Junior Atheist League, a subsidiary organization for children between the ages of seven and seventeen, with Christine Walker of Gap, Pa., as the national secretary.

Failed to Reach Young.

"The anti-religious movements of the past have had but meager success because they failed to convert the rising generation," he said. "There will possibly be bitter opposition to the Junior Atheist League, even among some liberals who favor proselyting adults; but we realize that unless steps are taken to prevent the church from instilling its superstition into the plastic mind of youth, atheists will always be in the minority. This children's crusade is intended to counteract the influence of Sunday schools and religious instruction in public schools, and defeat the persistent efforts of the clergy to gain control of our boys and girls."

League's Program.

A printed announcement of the association reads in part:

"In response to many requests for increased activity among young people, the Junior Atheist League is established. Godless children shall have an opportunity to emancipate their companions from unreasonable religion.

Clerical Influence.

"The league will remove boys and girls from the evil influence of the clergy. It will encourage them to protest against Bible reading and religious worship in public schools and agitate against religious instruction during school hours. Children shall be told the truth about the Bible and christianity. The magical, animistic, and phallic, or sexual, origins of religion will be explained in simple language.

"A comprehensive program has been arranged. Picnics and outings, clean and healthful good times, will take the place of stultifying Sunday schools. Fellowship and solidarity will be promoted among members and friendships made for the future. A special course for those over twelve years of age will be given in public speaking by a man who has been called one of the few great orators of the century.

To Supervise Instruction.

"Monthly lessons will be mailed. Educators in the A. A. A. A. will supervise the instruction. Morality based on the speculations of ancient, Asiatic theology. These lessons will be printed in large quantities for distribution by locals in recruiting members. As soon as 5,000 members are enrolled the first monthly lesson will be mailed.

"Dues are 25 cents a year, barely sufficient to pay postage. Contributions are coming in from members of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism for this important part of its work. All anti-clericals are urged to solicit memberships and form locals, especially in schools. Miss Christine Walker, national secretary, a sixteen-year-old Atheist of exceptional executive ability, is waiting to hear from young atheists and their parents. Correspondence should be addressed to Miss Walker. Let the social and cultural features begin at once.

"Send in list of students and pupils in your locality to be circularized. Any member of the 4A society desiring a supply of this leaflet for distribution may secure it by writing to Freeman Hopwood, general secretary, P. O. Box 483, City Hall Station, New York, N. Y."

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

U. S. STEPS IN AS REBELS GAIN NICARAGUA CITY

Another Cruiser Gives Force to Notes

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 2. — The liberal revolutionists against Chamorro, Wall Street's dictator in this country have captured Puerto Cabezas near here on the Pacific coast. A nine hour's fight preceded the taking of the town.

American officers serving in the air navy of the dictator are trying to maintain a blockade of the city in order to prevent the entrance of ships carrying military supplies.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The state department announces that the cruiser Rochester, flagship of the gulf scouting squadron, has been ordered to Nicaraguan waters, and that a strong note has been dispatched to the Nicaraguan government that American capital and the lives of its managers must be protected, and that all necessary force will be used by the United States to accomplish this.

The town of Bluefields is already being policed by marines landed by the cruiser Galveston.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

thumping is almost a lost art among them. Tho their feet are often bare there is not so much wool between the skull and the brain as lots of high-hatting American workers think. More about this later on.

* * *

THIS column is hard put to find space for comment on the appalling number of clergymen who fail to observe the ninth commandment, which admonishes the faithful not to covet the wives of their neighbors. The Rev. Edward Gillum must be hard of hearing for he had his head bashed in by his brother-in-law after said brother-in-law caught the Rev. Gillum in his front room. The news report does not say what doing, but the court freed the killer on the ground that the evangelist was engaged in wrecking a home. So you can draw your own conclusion. Krishnamurti should try and do something about this.

* * *

THREE cheers for China! Chinese coolies in pajamas took three employers against whom they were striking to a vacant lot and forced them to sign a contract acceding to the demands of the strikers for a ten cents in silver increase a day. More than one thousand workers benefited by the raise. This happened in Shanghai. The strikers are lucky that Wu Pei Fu and Chang-Tso Lin are not in the vicinity else their heads would be decorating a lot of pikes by now. Unless the Chinese workers and peasants get rid of their war lords and the foreign imperialists before those lads have a chance of staging a come-back, it won't be so interesting for them later on.

* * *

WE have wounded the feelings of some subscribers by our facetious but well intentioned comment on Rudolph Valentino's death. No doubt, as one of our readers repeats in agreement with our movie critic, Valentino was "a relief and a way of escape" but so is needled beer and hasheesh. One of our principal occupations is the de-bunking of things in general and if a reader detects a little of the same commodity in The DAILY WORKER he or she is at liberty to write us about it. Should Charlie Chaplin happen to die this column will throw a fit of real regret, not because Charlie is a social rebel. If he is, he is quiet a hand at keeping it secret. But there is intelligence in his work, and purpose, which is more than can be said for ninety-nine per cent of screen actors.

Labor Fights in Australia

(Continued from page 1)

including trade unions. This means that if the proposal is endorsed by the electors that the government would have power to deal with the unions in drastic fashion. It could put its emissaries into the union office, take possession of their books, interfere in their internal affairs, dissolve the elected officials of the unions and hold secret ballots of members on questions which the government itself would frame.

Under such a regime of surveillance the introduction of spies into the unions would undoubtedly follow and the entire fabric of unionism would very soon be honeycombed with suspicion, distrust and carefully-fermented dissension.

The second proposal is that the government should be empowered to introduce legislation to protect the interests of the public in the event of an actual or probable interruption of any essential service. This is also aimed at the workers. Under this proposal the government is seeking to get legislation on the same lines as that introduced in the house of commons during the recent British general strike.

The government then could, in the event of a strike, organize strikebreaking units on an extensive scale, enter the homes of the workers without warrants, arrest union officials and throw them into jails, prevent free speech, call out the troops to shoot down the strikers and their sympathizers and even conscript the strikers and force them back to work at the point of the bayonet.

* * *

Resist Censorship.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The United Mine Workers' Union of New Zealand has invited all unions in that country to organize a nation-wide protest against the government's action in banning from New Zealand all working-class literature. It is demanded that all such literature should be allowed free entry into the country, seeing that it is absolutely necessary for the education of the workers.

Stop Internal Dispute.

SYDNEY, Australia. — Something like finality has been reached in the domestic feud that for two years has been existing in the Seamen's Union. It has been decided to take a fresh ballot of all members for the various positions in the union. All present officials who are contesting the ballot have to retire from their positions. It is hoped that the ballot will clear up all the trouble in the union.

* * *

Fighting Night Baking.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand. — Night baking of bread is still in operation thruout New Zealand and the bakers and pastrycooks and related trades employes' union in that country is now demanding that it be abolished. An appeal to the government met with the usual reply that the matter "would be considered," but the union, not being satisfied with that kind of reply, is now trying a little direct action on the job.

In short, the ratification of these two proposals would mean the crippling of the labor movement, politically and industrially, the inauguration of a system of industrial conscription and the ultimate destruction of unionism, and the subjection of the workers of Australia to the slavery of a judicial dictatorship. It is against such a monstrous possibility that the workers of Australia are today lined up in deadly opposition to the federal government's proposal.

* * *

Try Company Union.

SYDNEY, Australia.—An organization known as the Coastal Seamen's and Firemen's Association was refused registration as a union by the industrial registrar of New South Wales on the ground that the various ship owners had co-operated with the organization to bring it into operation, and that applicants were approved by them before they could be admitted as members. The evidence given before the registrar established a control over the union by the employers so that the organization was not genuinely representative of the employes.

* * *

More Solidarity.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The United Mine Workers' Union of New Zealand has sent out a call to all other unions in that country for a conference to bring about closer unity in the trades union movement of New Zealand. It is suggested that there should be a general trade union council to deal with all matters for improving the status of the workers, including adequate housing facilities, a weekly minimum wage of $27.50, liberalization of the workers' compensation act, and a 44-hour week. It is further suggested that the conference be held at Wellington on August 2.

* * *

Appropriating Mines.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—New Zealand Labor Leader H. E. Holland has introduced into the parliament a coal mines' bill for the general control of the mining industry, to be vested in a council comprising four government nominees and four elected by the union of mine workers. Such coal mines as the council decides to appropriate will be deemed state mines. A board of three members representing the government, owners and unions respectively will be appointed to assess and purchase. The price of the mines appropriated will be payable in a bond issue with a currency of 25 years.

* * *

Prevent Wage Cut.

SYDNEY, Australia.—A move by the printing trades employers to force the employes to lose four hours' pay because of the reduction of hours from 48 to 44 per week has failed. The printers threatened a general tie-up, and at the last moment the employers signed a statement that they would not persist in the attempt to bring about a wage cut.

Remember Labor Prisoners on Labor Day!

Labor Defense Rally

Monday, Sept. 6, 8 P. M.

Ashland Boulevard Auditorium
Ashland Boulevard and Van Buren St.

Speakers:

CHARLES CLINE
Just released from Texas penitentiary after 13 years.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

DR. J. J. PETERS
of the Universal Negro Improvement Association

C. E. RUTHENBERG JAMES P. CANNON

Waukegan Workers' Band—Enough Said!

Auspices International Labor Defense

HELP WANTED AT ONCE!

THE International Workers' Aid at 1553 West Madison St., Chicago, needs volunteer workers to help address 25,000 envelopes for British miners' relief. Wanted every day and evening this week from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Volunteers Give Your Services!

TAKE A RIDE

Spend a day out in the woods with a jolly crowd at the Barnett and Warren Billings Branch I. L. D., Chicago, Ill.

Truck Party

at the Forest Preserve

Sunday, September 12

Trucks leave Workers Lyceum (2733 Hirsch Blvd.) at 8:30 a. m. Come on time and enjoy real good music, (no speeches) games and

BATHING

Be sure to bring your bathing suit.

75 Cents

pays for the round trip with a jolly crowd.

A day in the country and all proceeds to defend Labor's best fighters in jail.

Workers (Communist) Party

N. Y. PICNIC IN HONOR OF PARTY 7TH ANNIVERSARY

D. W. Builders Sponsor Edenwald Outing

An old fashioned picnic will be held this Sunday, Sept. 5th, the seventh anniversary of the organization of the Communist Parties in this country, at Edenwald Park near Dyre Ave. in the Bronx under the auspices of The DAILY WORKER Builders Club of New York.

Mock Court.

There will be Soccer Game between two teams of the Red Star Sports' Club. A grand march and a special program is being arranged by the Young Pioneers, who will be there in full force. A court will be held with Harry Winitsky as judge and one hundred girls as special police women to keep him busy. A novel free-for-all "Daily Worker Race" will take place, as well as relay races, sack race, tug-of-war between the "Longs" and the "Bobs," etc., with appropriate prizes for all.

Hungarian Goulash.

Eats will be there in abundance. Real Hungarian Goulash made by experts, genuine Armenian shashlik, giant Alabama watermelon, and other good things to eat to tempt every appetite and fit every purse. So don't bother to bring sandwiches.

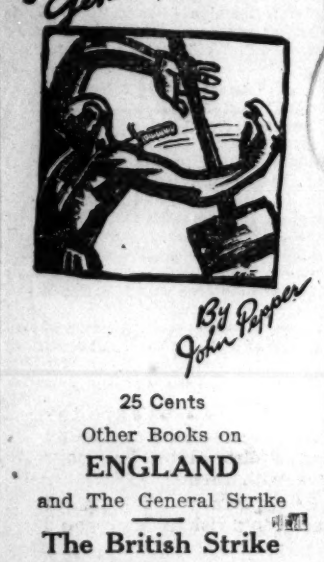
Admission is free. All friends of The DAILY WORKER are welcome to join in the good time. Come early, as the program begins before noon.

Directions.

Take Third Ave. Elevated to 133rd St., or the Lexington Ave. subway express to East 180 St. Bronx. Then the Westchester railroad to Dyre Ave. (The railroad fare is only seven cents, so you can afford to bring the whole family). From the Dyre Ave. station walk three blocks west.

Section 4 Chicago Meets Friday Eve

The secretary of Section 4 of the Workers Party of Chicago announces a very important enlarged meeting of the section in which all nuclei are requested urgently to be represented. It will be held on Friday, Sept. 3 at 8 p. m., 1237 S. Sawyer St.



25 Cents

Other Books on

ENGLAND

and The General Strike

The British Strike

Its Background Its Lessons

By WM. F. DUNNE

10 Cents

British Labor Bids For Power

By SCOTT NEARING

10 Cents

British Rule in India

By Shapurji Saklatvala

10 Cents

Whither England

By LEON TROTSKY

Cloth, $1.75

SECRETARIES, ATTENTION!

When making returns to the National Office for the special assessment stamps—particularly the secretaries from District 2—will you give number of invoice or give name and address of the comrade who received and was personally charged for the stamps in May? Unless you do so we cannot give proper credit on our books. District organizers, please comply. To give unit identification is not enough.

Accounts and Supplies Dept.

Capitalism Claims Life of Comrade John Olson Killed While on Train

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OMAHA, Nebr., Sept. 2.—Word has just been received that the greed of the profit system has taken one of our most active comrades. Comrade John Olson was killed by a railroad train at Elmhurst, Ill., last Wednesday while beating his way to Chicago from Omaha. This comrade was one of the most exploited victims of the capitalist system, the unskilled, itinerant worker who does the "dirty" work for the poorest pay.

He had been working as a dishwasher in Omaha restaurants during the past year at from $6 to $8 a week. There is practically no organization among restaurant employes, altho our comrade tried to interest those workers into joining a union. Ground down by the exploiters, he was compelled to steal the ride he was unable to pay for, and thus the juggernaut that had oppressed him finally crushed his life out.

Comrade Olson had been a member of the I. W. W. for years and had taken part in free speech fights on the coast. He joined the party about six months ago and soon after joined the Cooks' and Waiters' Union. He was devoted to the movement and never lost an opportunity to carry the message to the masses. He was born in Sweden, was 35 years of age and had no relatives in this country.

Michigan Party to Hold Nominating Convention Oct. 2

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2. — With additional candidates still to be chosen by a state convention to meet here on October 2nd, the Workers Party announces a vigorous campaign to be launched in support of a partial state ticket already in the running.

This includes, candidate for governor, William Reynolds; 13th congressional district, William Mollenhauer; 1st congressional district, Harry Kisher; 9th congressional district, D. C. Holder.

PARTY ENTERS CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA

Nominations Filed For State Ticket

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., The Workers Party will be on the ballot in Pennsylvania in the coming elections. Nomination papers were filed today in Harrisburg for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs, United States senator, for state legislature in the first, seventh eighth and ninth districts and nomination will also be filed for congressman in the fourth congressional district, state senator in the forty-second senatorial district and the second legislative district.

Wicks For Governor.

The following were the candidates nominated, governor, H. M. Wicks; lieutenant-governor, Partenia Hills; secretary of internal affairs, Max Jenkins; United States senator, E. J. Cary; state legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers, and Anna Weisman; second district, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky, seventh district, Margaret Yeager; eight district, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic; ninth district, William P. Mikades, and Sam Shore; state senator, William Schmidt.

Over six thousand signatures were required to place the ticket on the ballot. The ninth legislative district consists of McKeesport.

Labor Day Picnic to Be Held in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 2. — On Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6th, the Workers Party of Pittsburgh will celebrate the seventh anniversary of the Workers Party with a grand picnic at Gajda Farm, Cheswick, Pa., where the big July 5th picnic was held.

An extensive program has been arranged for including dancing, games, speaking and plenty of food. Admission, fifty cents for men, ladies free.

Workers Party in K. C. Observes Anniversary

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.— The seventh anniversary of the party was ceebrated at a picnic held at Bales' Lake and was a success in spite of the fact that it rained twice before the day was over. In the oak grove the young comrades played games while Stanley Clark, organizer of District 10 spoke to a large and enthused gathering. The Young Workers' Club, Young Workers' Sport Club, Young Pioneers and Women's Auxiliary of the Croatian Society took part.

Norwegian Party Sends Cablegram of Support to C. P. of Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has received the following telegram from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway has received the report upon the decisions of the Central Committee and of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with regard to the new opposition. The C. C. of the C. P. of Norway expresses its unconditional agreement with the decisions for the preservation of the unity of the C. P. of the Soviet Union and for the protection of the creative work in the Soviet Union.

"Conscious that the iron unity of the party is the most important factor for the preservation of the dictatorship of the proletariat the C. C. of the C. P. of Norway expresses its complete solidarity with the C. C. of the C. P. of the Soviet Union and its activity in defense of the achievements of the revolution and for the final victory of the world revolution."

CHICAGO LITERATURE AND DAILY WORKER AGENTS' MEETING

will be held

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1926

8 p. m. Sharp, at

19 South Lincoln Street

WORKERS BOOK SHOP

All agents are expected to be present without fail as important matters will be taken up.

BE THERE AND ON TIME!

Shot Without Warning Upon Mixed Crowds

(Continued from page 1)

ties on crowds gathering on the public highway and in the public park.

The crowds, composed of men, women and children, and many onlookers who were not strikers, were repeatedly fired upon by state constabulary troopers without warning, and a wave of anger at their brutality is sweeping over the whole population.

Mayor Adelard L. Souby of Woonsocket, whose nephew was among the bystanders wounded by the constabulary's murderous firing, denounces the troopers for firing without warning, seconding a previous declaration of the strikers for firing on a crowd containing women and chidren that had a perfect right to be in Yelle square beyond the bridge as well as to cross the bridge, which is part of public property on the public highway.

State Federation Endorses Strike.

In the meantime, the strike in the Manville mill and in the two mills of the same company at Woonsocket, was endorsed by the State Federation of Labor assembled in convention. Horace A. Riviere of the United Textile Workers' union addressed the delegates and said that the strike might last two years and involve all the company's plants.

Strikers claim that the scabs brot into the mill included three Pawtucket men who had been run out of Manville the week before. The so-called "charge on the mill" is said to have been merely the effort of the striking loom fixers to get their own tools, locked up in tool-boxes in the mill, which it was reported the scabs were breaking open and using.

There are only 20 to 30 scabs inside the mill, while to run the mill requires the force of approximately 1,000 men and women, now solidly out on strike against the open shop drive of the company.

Several Thousand Are Homeless in Central Illinois Rain Storm

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 2.—With several thousand persons homeless and property damage estimated at more than $2,500,000, Central Illinois began today to repair the damage wrought by a series of the worst torrential storms to sweep this section in years.

CLEANERS' UNION OF LAKE COUNTY SIGNS AGREEMENT

Union too Weak to Force Closed Shop

GARY, Ind., Sept. 2.—Lake county Cleaners and Dyers' Local 17868 at its meeting on August 31, ratified after a long discussion, the agreement reached by Brother McKendric, the business agent of the union and a committee assisting him in the negotiations with the plant owners of Hammond, Indiana Harbor, East Chicago, and Whiting.

Many of the union men are very apprehensive in regard to some of the clauses of the new agreement. One of these provides that there be no discrimination in the shops between union and nonunion men now at work, the union, however, being given preference in filling the vacancies which may occur.

Open Shop Clause.

This is an open shop provision, contend many of the union men. Another provision postpones the signing of a final agreement, providing for a closed shop until January, 1927, the dullest part of the season. Still another provision sets forth that straight wages shall be paid for overtime work on Saturday afternoons. "Where is our 44-hour week?" ask some of the union men. This provision deprives some of the men of the time and a half pay they were getting for overtime.

McKendric's contention was that the union could not at present enforce a closed shop even if this demand was granted by the plant owners. He also contends that this agreement is a temporary one and that the permanent agreement to be worked out by an arbitration committee, consisting of three representatives of the u nion, three representatives of the plant owners and an impartial chairman chosen by them will be more satisfactory.

T. U. E. L. STARTS AGITATION FOR MEXICAN LABOR

Demands A. F. L. Help Oppose Clericalism

Solidarity with the Mexican labor movement in supporting the Calles government against reactionary pseudo-religious clerical rebellion, was the keynote of the Trade Union Educational League's Chicago general group meeting, held at Northwest Hall, Wednesday night.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, addressed the meeting, pointing out how the executive council of the A. F. of L. has played false to obligations specifically contracted, not only with the Mexican labor movement but with the Calles government as well.

"President Green's hypocritical proclamation of 'neutrality' toward the Mexican workers in struggle," said the speaker, "is bound to have an important effect on the future of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor. The Pan-American Federation of Labor was a favorite child of Samuel Gompers. Now Green and Woll have taken it up as an instrument of their expressed 'Monroe Doctrine of Labor.' But the important labor unions of Latin-America have remained aloof for the most part. Mexico has been the only solid base of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Latin-America. And the present situation is a profound lesson for the Mexican unions."

The meeting resolved to push the question of A. F. of L. support to the Mexican labor movement in all local unions. It was unanimously voted to send messages of support to the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor and President Calles in the present conflict.

Workmen's Circles in Omaha Aid Miners

OMAHA, Nebr. Sept. 2.—Workmen's Circle Branches of Omaha, together with the Ladies' Independent Club, gave a joint entertainment for the benefit of the striking British miners. Over $150 was raised for the miners, a very good showing for Omaha.

Workmen's Circle Branch 626 and the Ladies' Club have been esepcially active in raising money for relief work. The Passaic strikers have been assisted from time to time by these two organizations, also the Freiheit and The DAILY WORKER. Last winter contributions from affairs given by these two organizations, neither of which have a large membership, averaged $100 a month.

REBECCA GRECHT SPEAKS AT LABOR DAY PICNIC

Rebecca Grecht, organizer for the Passaic Strikers General Relief Committee, will be the principal speaker at the Trade Union Educational League picnic at Stickney Grove Park, Berwyn, Ill., Sunday, Sept. 5.

This will be the sixth annual Labor Day picnic of the T. U. E. L., and special arrangements have been made for a large crowd and a good time. There is a fine dance floor, and good music will be furnished by a union orchestra all afternoon and evening. The place is shady, there are plenty of tables, and rain will not spoil the day as protection against a wetting is provided.

To get to this point take the 22nd St. car to the end of the line, then the Berwyn-Lyons car to Ogden and Harlem Ave., and walk five blocks south.

SENATOR BORAH BACKS PASSAIC MILL STRIKERS

Approves Actions of Lauck Committee

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept 2.—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho fully agrees with the program being followed by the Lauck committee in proceeding with the enrollment of the 16,000 textile workers of Passaic and vicinity into a local of the United Textile Workers, the A. F. of L. union in the industry. The following telegram was received from the senator in reply to an inquiry by one of the local papers as to whether the Lauck plan represents his attitude:

Borah's Telegram.

"If I am correctly informed, I fully agree with the Lauck committee. I want to see the employes do everything that reason and justice could require.

"I cannot believe that the mill owners will then refuse to recognize them or deal with them on a fair and just basis."

Garfield Councilmen Disagree.

The question of whether citizens are allowed to walk near the mills in the strike area agitated the Garfield council when City Attorney John D. Vasilyk submitted a statement in which he said that walking was permitted under the law.

This statement was given in answer to the demand made some months ago by Councilman Jack Moro for an opinion from the city attorney as to whether or not citizens are permitted to walk in the streets in the strike area. Councilman Moro declared that he himself had been forced from the streets by the police and wanted to know whether or not this was legal.

Plan Comic Opera to Usher in Grand Opera in Chicago

The coming of the Century Theater Comic Opera company of New York to Chicago's Auditorium Theater for a limited engagement, beginning Sept. 1, is announced by Messrs. Shubert as the beginning of a regular system of comic opera revivals.

The first two weeks, "The Mikado" and "H. M. S. Pinafore," will doubtless be followed by the bringing down to the present public of other classic light operas in other seasons. The plans include not only the Gilbert and Sullivan masterpieces but also the compositions of other great composers of comic opera and its Continental counterpart, opera comiques.

The Century Theater Comic Opera company comes to Chicago for a short engagement this Fall to determine whether this form of amusement is to precede Chicago's regular annual season of serious opera in the Auditorium each year in the future. Similar plans contemplate the inclusion of the Boston Opera House, the Chicago Auditorium and other large opera houses in a circuit with the Century Theater in New York as the producing center. Milton Aborn, who staged the entire presentations of "The Mikado" and "Pinafore," is delegated by the Messrs. Shubert to take charge of their elaborate comic opera program for the future.

The cast for the former opera includes what they term an ideal cast of Gilbert and Sullivan comedians and singers including Frank Noulan as Ko-Ko, William Danforth as the Mikado, Charles E. Galagher as Pook-Bah, the new Japanese soprano, Hisa Koike, as Yum-Yum, Stella De Mette as Katisha, William Clark as Nanki-Poo, Celia Branz as Pitti-Sing and Jean Beverly as Peep-Bo, with Max Hirschfeld as musical director.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

CHICAGO COMRADES, ATTENTION!

CHICAGO COMRADES who are able to provide sleeping quarters for a few days for men or women delegates who are coming from towns outside of Chicago to the conference of International Labor Defense, are urged to write immediately to International Labor Defense, 23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Illinois, informing them as to the details of the accommodations available. Since the conference opens Sunday, Sept. 5, and most of the delegates will arrive on Saturday, time presses and comrades who have rooms available should either write immediately or call, by telephone the number Seeley 3562, and ask for Rose Karsner.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Does Religious Dope Increase Youth Crime?

The Sept. 1st issue of the Young Worker promises many interesting features for its readers. Of late there has been much talk in the press about prohibition and the lack of religious training being responsible for the increased crime wave among the youth of the land, Samuel Arnitz, the author of Haunch, Paunch and Jowl has written a very interesting article on the question of religious training and crimes among the youth. Most criminals investigated by Ornitz had religious training in their youth. This article is reviewed in the Young Worker.

In this issue Jay Lovestone, author of the government strikebreaker, the LaFollette Illusion, etc., discusses the question of the youth issues in the 1926 elections. How to read a book, is an interesting article appearing in this issue by M. Krupskaya, the widow of Lenin. Harry Gannes starts a series of articles on the story of child labor: From Cradle to Factory.

Besides that the other regular interesting features of the paper: A joke column, While the Boss Aint Lookin', short stories, International Youth Newsettes, Round the World News, and news and stories of doings of the youth movement in America will be featured. The issue is heavily illustrated and all are urged to send their advance orders to: Young Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago.

Beals Issues Order to Increase R. O. T. C.

Maj. Frank Lee Beals director of the Reserve Officers Training Corps of the Chicago high schools has issued a series of orders which aims to greatly extend the "goose step" militarization of Chicago's schools. The Chicago high schools have been authorized an increase of 1,100 in the R. O. T. C. enrollment. This is an approximate 21% increase and brings the limit up to 6,346. Not only that but the "war mongers" are now going to perfect the R. O. T. C. into a real military machine within the school by reorganizing it as a brigade with a cadet colonel and cadet staff in charge. This again gives the lie to the alibi of the jingoists that the military preparations within the schools are entirely "peaceful" and of an athletic character. The healthy sign in the situation is the growing resentment of the students towards the continuance of their militarization in Morgan's behalf.

Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren—Monday, Sept. 6, 8 p. m. On Labor Day demand release of labor prisoners!

New League Emblem

Actual size 5-8-inch (screw back or pin)

PRICES:

Retail

Silver 25c
Gold 40c

Wholesale

Silver .....$2.25 doz.
Gold ..... 3.60 doz.

Young Workers (Communist) League of America
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Sept. 4, at 8 p. m., at Workers' Hall, cor. Electric and North Ave. Sam Darcy, speaker.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Sept. 1, Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz avenue. Nat Kaplan, speaker.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sept. 3, at Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western avenues. Speakers, Shachtman and Engdahl.

NEW YORK CITY.—Sept. 10, at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. Speakers: Lovestone, Stachel, B. Gold, Don, Frankfeldt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Sept. 3, at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Speakers, Ogina and Oehler.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Sept. 5. Speakers, Elsie Beck and A. J. Hayes.

OULA, Wis.—Sept. 3. Speaker, Elsie Beck.

MASS, Mich.—Sept. 3. No speaker announced.

BAI DE WASSAI, Mich.—Sept. 3. No speaker announced.

BOSTON, Mass. — Sept. 26, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Speakers, Jack Stachel, N. Kay and others.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Labor Lyceum, 1246 Garrison, Friday, Sept. 3, at 8 p. m. Freiheit Singing Society, Violin quartet. Speakers from the Workers (Communist) Party, Y. W. L. and Pioneers. No admission.

GARY, Ind.—Workers' Hall, 218 W. 16th St., Friday, September 3, 8 p. m. Good speakers, musical program.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—An International Youth Day meeting with an interesting program will be held here on Sunday, Sept. 5, 7:30 p. m., at the Workers' Home, 308 Elm street.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—On Sept. 5 at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., the Young Workers League will celebrate I. Y. D. Sam Darcy, speaker.

CLEVELAND, O.—International Youth Day will be celebrated with an open air demonstration in the public square with feature International Youth Day here. P. Cheloff, Abe Harfield and John Marshall will be the speakers. Thursday, Sept. 2, 8 p. m.

NEWARK, N. J.—On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 5, 2 p. m., there will be an I. Y. D. celebration at the Labor Lyceum, 708 S. 14th street, near Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. There will be good speakers and a program by the Young Pioneers.

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—The presidium of the executive committee of the Communist International, has unanimously approved the resolution of the international control commission and the central committee of the German Communist Party concerning the expulsion of Maslow and Ruth Fisher. The presidium also recognized as correct the policies of the central committee of the German Communist Party.

UNUSUAL FEATURES

In the September 1st Issue

of the

YOUNG WORKER

M. KRUPSKAYA.

Lenin's widow wrote an article on "How to Read a Book"—a most interesting and valuable bit of education for any student or young worker.

FROM CRADLE TO FACTORY

—by Harry Gannes, the first installment of a series of a thoro picture of child labor in this country.

DOES RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN YOUTH INCREASE CRIME?

These as well as other interesting features, such as a humorous column, world news, a short story, several poems and cartoons and many other live and timely articles are in the September 1st issue of the Young Worker.

Order now—bundle orders at 3c a copy.

Subscription $1.00 a year, 50c six months

THE YOUNG WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

A Reunion of Buffalo Radicals

to celebrate

"THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT"

At the Picnic arranged by The Workers (Communist) Party

Monday, Labor Day, September 6th.

At Schafer's Grove, E. Delavan and City Line

Wm. F. Dunne, Editor of The DAILY WORKER, will speak of "Democracy and Corruption"

GAMES · SPORTS · DANCING · REFRESHMENTS

Every Radical Worker in Buffalo Will Be There.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

International Youth Day

Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.

Auspices Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 8.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 8 P. M.

Tickets can be gotten at 19 So. Lincoln St.

Speakers:
J. Louis Engdahl, Editor: The DAILY WORKER
Max Shachtman, Member of E. N. E. C.
Pioneer Speaker

ONE-ACT PLAY
"The Same Old Disarmament Conference"
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra
Musical Program

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

MILSTEIN AGAIN INVITES POLICE TO RUN MEETING

But Furriers Nominate Progressive Slate

Under the watchful eyes of five uniformed Chicago policemen and two special detectives the postponed nominations meeting of the Furriers' union took place Tuesday night.

The nominations were made and a full progressive slate is in the field, in spite of the fact that the police acted on the orders of Milstein, the present reactionary business representative and financial secretary, and barred from the hall about twenty-five of his prominent opponents.

The officers of the law were summoned by Milstein as part of his general policy of keeping control of the union by fair means or foul; this is the second time within the week that he has appealed to the strikebreaking police of Chicago to maintain his rule.

Always Brings Police

The nominations meeting of the Furriers was broken up last Friday by police Milstein brought in when it began to get out of his control, and the later meeting was thus made necessary.

The proceedings started Tuesday night with a discussion of the executive board's recommendation that Milstein be given all his back pay, which he had made a gesture of surrendering while the strike was going on to make the members believe that he was vitally interested in winning their demands.

Milstein Wants Money

Now, besides wanting his back pay, Milstein asked for a chance to further deplete the treasury with a two weeks' vacation on full pay. And he had his gang there to get all this for him. They stamped, whistled and made a continuous uproar, interferring with the speakers against Milstein and applauding those for him, but the meeting finally voted to grant the back pay and not the paid vacation.

A motion to admit to the session Chas. Grosman, Mendle, Shemberg, M. Mendelson, Silverman and the rest of the progressives excluded on various technical charges would probably have been carried, but after hot debate it was declared out of order on a constitutional quibble. The scabs who worked in the strike and then got their cards back afetrwards were all allowed into the meeting and permitted to vote.

Progressives Nominated

Nominated for president are E. Finkelstein, progressive, and among others, Jack Mouchin, machine candidate.

Several are running for the office of vice-president but the outstanding machine candidate is Mike Michelson. The progressives nominated Robert Goldstein. The Milstein machine protested on the grounds that he had not been in the union long enough. This protest is based on a misinterpretation of the union constitution, and Goldstein will continue in the race.

J. Sonnenschein is the progressive nominee for Recording Secretary. The reactionary machine is also trying to exclude him on technical objections similar to those againt Goldstein, but he will continue to run. His opponent from the right wing is Mrs. Hunt.

Milstein Accused

Milstein is nominated to succeed himself in the office of Business Representative and Financial Secretary, and the progressives have put up against him I. Israelson.

Robert Goldstein was also nominated for this office but he declined in a sharp letter to the officers, in which he accused Milstein of misusing funds, betraying the strike, breaking his promise not to run for the office again, and slandering his opponents.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

The Shady Record of Frank Farrington

THE following sketch of Frank Farrington's career in the United Mine Workers of America is a summary of a series of articles that appeared in The DAILY WORKER in October 1924, under the title, "On a Labor Faker's Trail." Farrington's latest exploit in accepting a $25,000 a year salary from the Peabody Coal company, while still president of the Illinois Miners' Union, makes it impossible for even his closest friends to condone his action. He now stands suspended from office by action of the district executive board.

* * * *

ARTICLE II.

Farrington's next move in selling the miners' vote for cash was made in the year 1916, when he backed Col. Frank L. Smith, republican banker against Frank L. Lowden, in the republican state primaries for the gubernatorial nomination. Lowden won but Farrington was not out any, admitting before a trial committee of the miners' union that he received $1,000 in cash for endorsing the Colonel. The endorsement was made in the form of a circular which praised Smith for acquiring wealth, and also denounced his opponents, chief among them being the Thompson-Lundin-Deneen-West crowd that Farrington and his political pal, John H. Walker, were lined up with in that election.

Having violated the laws of the union in endorsing Col. Smith, republican politician, Farrington was placed on trial at a special district convention called for that purpose. At the trial the circular letter endorsing Smith was made part of the record and also the following telegram which compelled Farrington to confess that he got the money:

"July 10, 1916"

"Colonel Frank L. Smith,
"LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

"Ames has not yet returned report of committee on industrial relations. Need it for letter I am writing you. Nor have you fulfilled your promise made me while in Chicago week before last. It is necessary that I have remainder of amount agreed to at once so that I may go on with the work of organization.

"Frank Farrington"

Under pressure, Farrington admitted having received the money but with the aid of John H. Walker who then enjoyed the confidence of the miners of Illinois, and thru the secret manipulation of the coal operators who spent money to see that Farrington was acquitted, the master faker got away with his graft.

Proof that money was used to secure the exoneration of Farrington at the special convention, is in the testimony of one Peter Smith of Panama. The following is part of that testimony:

"They told me that Farrington's honestly had been questioned and that Farrington was to be tried in a special convention. They told me that there was money to be distributed to clear Farrington. They asked me if I was willing to make friends with Farrington. I said if a man wanted to shake hands with me I was willing to meet him half way. Then they presented a ten dollar bill to me and told me that was Farrington's money. I told them I didn't want to accept no such stuff as that but they said unless I would take it that I could not prove where I would be a friend of Farrington.

"The conversation had dropped for half an hour or more. Then they said that if I did not take the money, I would certainly have to fight both of them and the officers of the organization, so I accepted the ten dollars. I have the bill printed and in my record book, the number of the bill and just what the bill looked like.

"Q. It was a ten dollar bill and not a check?

"A. It was a bill."

During the trial the information was brought out that Farrington owned much property in Alabama. The land was suitable for the growing of pecans and oranges and was located in Mobile, county. It was contracted for in 1915 but the deed was not recorded until 1916. The purchase price of the land was $2,600, but the president of District 12, U. M. W. of A. spent $11,900 more on it during the years 1916-17-18. Where did he get all the money? The miners could not understand how he could spend so much out of his salary on orange groves, besides his other expenses for automobiles and his handsome home in Springfield.

Among those who purchased orange groves from Farrington's Alabama real estate agents were several big coal operators.

How lacking in moral courage Farrington is was proved in 1910 when T. L. Lewis, then International President, forced him to retract certain charges made against Lewis. Farrington afterwards declared that his allegations against Lewis were true but that he retracted them at the request of John H. Walker.

That the coal operators and Farrington are on friendly terms can be seen from the action of the Peabody Coal company on the occasion of Farrington's marriage in 1918 when the above company presented the newly married couple with a big mahogany chest of solid silver, in the name of the coal company, thru Francis S. Peabody, president. The latter was also a member of the war industries board at Washington.

Farrington is believed to be a member of the Peabody Coal company.* The above shows that he is on very friendly terms with that mammoth coal-producing and selling corporation. There are other reasons which should prove to anybody's satisfaction that Farrington if not an actual member of the concern is at least a very useful agent of the company.

During the nation-wide strike in 1922, Frank Farrington tried to make a separate agreement between District 12 and the coal operators. This action, had it been successful would have destroyed the solidarity of the strike and enabled the operators to hold out until the coal miners of Illinois had driven the miners thruout the rest of the country back to work. Not only would this contemplated action of Farrington's break the strike but it would practically destroy the United Mine Workers of America.

This piece of treachery on the part of Farrington was frustrated by the progressive elements in District 12, led by the Trade Union Educational League which issued a sharp warning to the miners to fight with all their might against a separate agreement. The progressive elements made it quite clear to Farrington that they would not stand for a separate agreement and he backed down.

(To Be Continued.)

*This was written in 1924.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; instrumental solos.

7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.

7:30 to 8:30—Little Joe Warner, character songs; Vella Cook; WCFL Ensemble.

8:30 to 10:00—Clarence Theders, baritone; Lees Brothers, popular songs in harmony.

CIGAR MAKERS' PROGRESSIVES MAKE SHOWING

Win Some Posts; Lose Closely in Others

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—According to the votes cast in the International Cigar Makers' Union, as now announced, the following results appear:

Ornburn was elected president, receiving 6,338 votes against the strong progressive vote of 5,308 for Lemke, winning only by 1,030. For first, second, third and fourth vice-presidencies, the administration won by even smaller majorities, the progressive candidate for fourth vice-president losing by only 518 votes. Van Poppel won the fifth vice-presidency by a majority of 751.

New Election for Sixth Vice-President.

There were three candidates for sixth vice-president and no choice resulted among the three, Van Hurm, S. Globerman and Rogers. A second election will be held for this office and one delegate to the American Federation of Labor. This second election will take place on September 11.

Rogers is off the list and the contest will be between Van Hurm, the administration candidate, and S. Globerman, progressive. Both are Californians, Van Hurm being a member of San Pedro Local 225. Globerman is also a delegate to the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Progressives Go to Two Conventions.

It is learned here that the Los Angeles local has elected Globerman and Feinstein as delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention, which meets at Oakland on September 20.

For delegates to the A. F. of L. Perkins and Collins were elected. Perkins held the presidency of the international union for 35 years, but won the post as A. F. of L. delegate by only 566 votes, while Collins, a progressive, was elected by a majority of 755 votes.

Passaic Relief Street Meetings for Chicago

The Chicago office of the Passaic Strikers' General Relief Committee is conducting a series of street meetings designed to reach workers who have failed to attend the advertised mass meetings held in halls.

Tuesday night Comrade Adamson, Zokaitis and Smith told the story of Passaic at the corner of St. Louis and Roosevelt road. Copies of "Hell In New Jersey," the illustrated booklet showing police brutality, strike parades and bad living conditions in this mill town were sold, the proceeds to go to the strikers.

Further meetings will take place. All comrades interested should get in touch with the local office of the Passaic Relief, at 328 West Van Buren street, and assist in their work.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

BUFFALO CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL CONFERENCE FOR PARTY APPROVED

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Local 84 of the International Moulders' Union of North America which has been campaigning for independent political action by labor takes cognizance of the conference now being called by the Central Labor Council for that purpose and in order to avoid confusion stops its program by calling such a conference in another way. On August 13 the local passed the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: The Central Labor Council has finally agreed to call a conference for the purpose of inaugurating a more cohesive political movement of labor; and,

WHEREAS: Confusion may now arise should we proceed with the plans to call a similar conference as we decided to do some weeks previously after the council refused to act on our insistent demand that such a conference be called; and

WHEREAS: Our insistence and finally our decision to call such a conference was prompted by a realization of the need for united action by Labor to take steps to wrest control of the agencies of government from the hands of the employers who today maintain undisputed control of these agencies and use them for the purpose of defeating the workers who are compelled to engage in struggles for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions; and

WHEREAS: The conference now called by the Central Labor Council, can and should result in placing a united Labor Ticket in the field in the coming elections, thus unifying the forces of labor behind labor candidates; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED: By Local 84, International Molders' Union of N. A., that we heartily endorse the conference called by the Central Labor Council for Thursday, Sept. 9; and be it further,

RESOLVED: That we send copies of this resolution to every local union and to the press so that all concerned may know that we have rescinded our call for a conference and do support the conference of the Central Labor Council; and be it further,

RESOLVED: That we respectfully urge every local union to send delegates to the conference called by the Central Labor Council and that these be instructed to support the proposition of placing a United Labor Ticket in the field in the coming elections.

A STORY ABOUT
YOUR JOB
or any
WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

sent in this week may win one of these prizes (winners announced in issue of Friday, Sept. 10).

1—KING COAL—A splendid novel by Upton Sinclair, in a cloth-bound edition.

2—LEFT WING UNIONISM—By D. J. Saposs. A new book every worker should read.

3—BARS AND SHADOWS—By Ralph Chaplin. A beautiful book of poetry written by the noted working class poet.

GARY WORKERS JOIN BATTLE FOR VANZETTI

Form Council of Lake County Organizations

GARY, Ind., Sept. 2.—A successful conference was held on Sunday, August 22, for the purpose of saving the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. The call was issued by the International Labor Defense of Lake county, Ind., and the following organizations responded: The Indiana Harbor branch of the Slovak Workers' Society; John Maciewich, delegate of the Slovak Workers, Society, Local 39, of Gary; Adam Fabrici and Peter Moracek, Croatian Fraternal Union of America, Lodge 375; Ch. Jurcic, Croatian Fraternal Union, Lodge 396; M. Znavor and Joseph Ciurko, H. B. Z., Lodge 358, of Hammond, Ind.; Sam Puskarich and Steve Seljan, Hungarian Benevolent and Sick Benefit Society of Hammond, Ind.; John Czalink and Steve Redd, Hungarian Benefit and Educational Society of East Gary, Branch 91; R. Moy, Gary Workers' Co-operative Restaurant; Jack Rusak and Sam Belenko, Slovak Workers' Society, Branch 62, of Hammond, Ind.; John Luchka and Mike Mikulas, Russian Brotherhood of L. N. Tolstoy, of Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Isador Shkroba.

I. L. D. Branches.

Branches of the International Labor Defense: Bulgarian, Gary, Kosta Apostoloff, Vasil Phillipov; Jugo-Slav, M. Malesevich; Russia, Seledzov; Hungarian, D. Gulachy; Czecho-Slovak of Indiana Harbor, Steve Duga; Spanish, Gary, Lopez and Salario.

Resolution.

The business of the conference consisted in working out means for securing freedom for the framed-up workers, Sacco and Vanzetti. A resolution was adopted unanimously protesting against the denial of a just trial to these workers. This resolution was ordered to be sent to the press and to the governor of the state of Massachusetts. It was decided to circulate petitions and to stimulate the sending of individual letters to the governor of the state of Massachusetts demanding justice for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The conference elected a general executive committee, consisting of representatives of the nationalities represented at the conference. Local committees are to be set up in the various cities of Lake county.

Chicago Street Meeting For British Miners

The British mine strike situation will be brought to the attention of Chicago workers in a street meeting to be held Friday, Sept. 3, at 7:30 P. M. at Roosevelt Road and St. Louis Ave.

The speakers are Fred G. Biedenkapp and Jack Bradon. The chairman of the meeting will be Wayne Adamson. The affair will be under the auspices of the International Workers Aid.

Manhattan Swim Hinted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The proposed around Manhattan swimming contest between Gertrude Ederle and Mrs. Mille Gade Corson, conquerors of the English Channel, may assume the proportions of a "stake" race with 15 or 20 swimmers competing for a $125,000 prize, it was said today.

A NEW NOVEL OIL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

VIII

There was really only one place where Bunny could be happy, and that was up at the bungalow. He spent his Saturday afternoon there, helping Ruth and Meelie—the one kind of aid he was permitted to give to the strike! Part of the time they talked about the suffering of which they knew; and part of the time they were jolly, making jokes like other young people; but all the time they worked like beavers, turning flour belonging to the union into various kinds of eatables. At supper-time Mr. Watkins came with the wagon, his second trip, and they loaded him up, and Meelie drove off with him to headquarters, while Bunny stayed with Ruth, and helped clean up the place and tried to explain the predicament of his father, and why he, Bunny, could not really help his friends.

On Sunday he went in to the meetings, and heard Paul make another speech. Paul, always sombre looking, was now gaunt from several weeks of little food and less sleep, and there was a fury of passion in his voice; he told about his trip to the other fields, and how there was no justice anywhere—the authorities of town and county and state were simply pawns of the operators, doing everything possible to hold the men down and break their organization. In this white flame of suffering Paul's spirit had been tempered to steel, and the crowd of workers shared this process, and took new vows of solidarity; Bunny felt the thrill of a great mass experience, and yearned to be part of it, and then shrunk back, like the young man in the Bible story who had too many possessions.

Paul had seen him in the crowd, and after the meeting sought him out. "I want to talk to you," he said, and they strolled away from the others, and Paul, who had no time to waste, came directly to the point:

"See here I want you to let my sister alone."

"Let her alone!" cried the other, and stopped short in his track and stared at Paul. "Why, what do you mean?"

"Meelie tells me you've been up there at the place a lot—you were there last evening with her."

"But Paul! Somebody had to stay with her!"

"We'll take care of ourselves; she could have come to father's place. And I want you to understand, I won't have any rich young fellows hanging round my sister."

"But Paul!" Bunny's tone was one of shocked grief. "Truly Paul, you're utterly mistaken."

"I don't want you to be mistaken about this one thing—if any fellow was to do any wrong to my sister, I'd kill him, just as sure as anything on earth."

"But Paul, I never dreamed of such a thing! Why, listen—I'll tell you—I'm in love with a girl—a girl in school. Oh, honest, Paul, I'm terribly in love, and I—I couldn't think of anybody else that way."

A quick blush had spread over Bunny's face as he made this confession and it was impossible not to realize that he was sincere. Paul's voice became kinder. "Listen, son; you're not a child any more, and neither is Ruth. I don't doubt what you say—naturally, you'll pick out some girl of your own class. But it mightn't be that way with Ruth, she might get to be interested in you, and you ought to keep away."

Bunny didn't know what to say to that—the idea was too new to him. "I wanted to know about the strike," he explained; "and I've had no chance to talk with you at all. You can't imagine how bad I feel, but I don't know what to do." He rushed on, crowding all his grief into a few sentences; he was torn in half, between his loyalty to his father and his sympathy for the men; it was a trap he was in, and what could he do?

When Paul answered, his voice was hard again. "Your father is helping to keep these blackguards in the field, I understand."

"He's paying assessments, if that's what you mean. He's under contract with the Federation—when he joined—"

"No contract is valid that requires breaking the law! And don't you know these fellows are breaking a hundred laws a day?"

"I know, Paul; but Dad is tied up with the other operators; you don't understand—he's really having trouble financially, because his wells are shut down; and he's doing that entirely for the men."

"I know it, and we appreciate it. But now he says he's got to give up, and bring in scabs like the rest. They're driving us beyond endurance; they're making a dirty fight, and your father knows it—and yet he goes along with them!"

There was a pause, and Paul went on grimly. "I know, of course; his money is at stake, and he won't risk it; and you'll do what he tells you."

"But Paul! I couldn't oppose Dad! Would you expect that?"

"When my father set up his will, and tried to keep me from thinking and learning the truth, I opposed him, didn't I? And you encouraged me to do it—you thought that was all right."

"But Paul! If I were to oppose Dad in such a thing—why I'd break his heart."

"Well, maybe I broke my father's heart—I don't know, and neither do you. The point is, your father's doing wrong, and you know it; he's helping to turn these ruffians loose on us, and deprive us of our rights as citizens, and even as human beings. You can't deny that, and you have a duty that you owe to the truth."

There was a silence, while Bunny tried to face the appalling idea of breaking with Dad, as Paul had broken with old Mr. Watkins. It had seemed so right in the one case, and seemed so impossible in the other!

At least Paul went on. "I know how it is son. You won't do it, you haven't the nerve for it—your're soft." He waited, while those cruel words sank in. "Yes, that's the word, soft. You've always had everything you wanted—you've had it handed to you on a silver tray and it's made you a weakling. You have a good heart, and you know what's right, but you couldn't bear to act, you'd be afraid of hurting somebody."

And that was the end of their talk. Paul had nothing more to say, and Bunny had no answer. Tears had come into his eyes—and that was weak, wasn't it? He turned his head away so that Paul might not see them.

"Well," said the latter, "I've got a pile of work to do, so I'll be off. This fight will be over some day, and your father will go on making money and I hope it will bring you happiness, but I doubt it, really. Good-bye, son."

"Good-bye," said Bunny, feebly; and Paul turned on his heel and hurried away.

(To be continued)

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Attention, Philadelphia!

Trade Union Educational League

LABOR DAY RALLY PICNIC

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1926

SPEAKERS:

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Secretary of the T. U. E. L.
M. OLGIN, Journalist and writer, Editor of "The Hammer"
SASHA ZIMMERMAN, Secretary of General Strike Committee

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
290 Advertising rates on application.

No Arbitration of the Garment Strike

We are glad to learn that Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and chairman of the strike committee, has come forward with a warning to the manufacturers, that the attempt of Governor Smith to force compulsory arbitration and the bosses' intention to sabotage direct dealings in conference with the governor's backing, will not be tolerated.

As we pointed out yesterday, the manufacturers took advantage of the letter of the union to Governor Smith, and showed that they would enter conferences with the union only to break them up by rejecting the union terms and appealing to the governor to force arbitration on the workers. Hyman certifies that our view of this was correct when he says:

"These manufacturers take this position because they infer from Governor Smith's letter that, when they disagree with us on every point and the conferences break up, the governor will compel us to refer the entire dispute to arbitration.

"The union will not refer our demands to arbitration," Hyman continues. "We would like the leaders of the Industrial Council to know this before the conference begins."

This is the proper attitude, and we are certain that Hyman will be supported by the membership in this correction of a mistake which opened the way to injury of the union and a defeat of its demands.

As Hyman points out, arbitration has been rejected time and again by the membership, and the right wing attempt to compromise the strike will be repudiated by the workers, as they repudiated the right wing proposal in the last convention that the union accept arbitration in principle.

It remains for the left wing to rally the workers in defense of the present stand of Hyman—against arbitration and for direct dealing between the union and the manufacturers and jobbers, to remain vigilant against the right wing compromises and make that vigilance effective by taking the leadership which their support by the rank and file fully justifies.

The Zeigler Cases

One of the darkest chapters in the history of Frank Farrington, suspended president of the Illinois Miners' Union, was written when he aided and abetted the Franklin county prosecutor's office in bringing about the conviction of several progressive leaders of the Zeigler miners on framed-up charges.

One of those victims of Farrington's treachery was the president of the Zeigler local and was long a thorn in the side of the Leiter coal interests and their tools in the sub-district office of the Illinois Miners' Union. In order to oust the progressive leadership, many schemes were tried and finally the courts were resorted to with success. Even tho it cost the life of Mike Sarovich, who died from a bullet fired by a ku klux klan gunman, the bloody conspiracy went thru, for the coal interests must be served.

Farrington's men went bail for the killer. Later on he was white-washed and an innocent man charged with the crime. This was only a bluff, to detract attention from the real culprit. The authorities were not anxious to punish anybody for the killing of Sarovich. The dead man was a progressive.

When the International Labor Defense stepped in to assist the coal company's victims, Farrington issued a decree denouncing the I. L. D. as a "dual organization" and threatened to lift the charter of any local identifying itself with the I. L. D. Now the miners of Illinois know who the dual unionists are and they will have little difficulty in understanding why Farrington, the Peabody servant, made a united front with Leiter, the K. K. K. and the prosecution to get rid of Henry Corbishley, former president of Local 992, U. M. W. of A., and his associates.

Those workers are now free on bail and unless the miners wake up and take appropriate action, they are liable to go to jail. Now, more than ever, the miners of Illinois need the assistance of every progressive to clean up after Farrington.

Mussolini, Servant Not Master

The real bosses in the black shirt dictatorship of Italy are big bankers, one of them being Count Volpi, the gentleman who negotiated the debt settlement with the United States. Mussolini is merely a figurehead and a prisoner of finance-capital tho a voluntary and willing one.

The tinsel is stripped from the personality of Mussolini in an article that will appear next Wednesday in THE DAILY WORKER, written by a man who knows his Italy and his Mussolini.

That the decrees robbing the masses of every vestige of elective power, issued by Mussolini with startling rapidity are caused by a progressive weakening of the fascist power is the inference to be drawn from the article. The followers of Ferinacci, the deposed general secretary of the fascist party, are resorting to violence against Mussolini's cut-throats and exposing each other as bands of embezzling experts. This is good.

The fascist dictatorship is based on the small group of bankers and heavy industrialists and is exereised for their benefit. Contrast this with the dictatorship of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union, based on the suffrage of the great masses of producers and you have the difference between a revolutionary form of government with its face to the future and a reactionary tyranny with its face to the past.

Fascism represents autocracy. The Soviet form of government represents the democracy of the future.

How the mighty sometimes fall! Harry Daugherty, once the big mogul of the Harding administration, injunction specialist and red baiter, is now about to stand trial without a confederate on a charge of defrauding the government of $7,000,000 thru collusion with the head of the alien property custodian. The noisiest patriots are usually the biggest crooks.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

Do We Believe in the Theory of Misery?

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

THE high prosperity which American industry has been enjoying during the past year has developed a tendency toward pessimism in some sections of the party. The argument is being made, that because there is general employment in most industries, the workers will not engage in struggle against the capitalist bosses and that under these conditions the party cannot make headway in the fight against capitalism and in building its strength.

Such an analysis of the present situation in the United States and the possibilities for building the party in this situation is based upon the theory that the workers will fight only in periods of increasing misery, that is, when their wages are reduced, their hours lengthened and their working conditions and standards of life generally become worse.

This theory of increasing misery and its relation to the workers' struggle does not make its appearance for the first time. Decades ago, in the socialist party, there was to be found in such periods agitators, whose slogan was "Wait till hard times come and you will see the party grow." The socialist-labor party was strongly infested with this theory of increasing misery and postponed the struggles of the workers until the pinch of capitalism became sharper.

Is this theory that the workers will only fight under increasing misery correct and do we as Communists, accept it? This is the question which those comrades should ask themselves who have become infected with the idea that because of the high rate at which American industry is operating, we are unable to build our party because the workers will not engage in fights.

It is of course true that the workers will fight in a period of increasing misery, but is this the only time in which they engage in struggle?

* * *

Conditions Which Compel Struggle.

THE fundamental answer to this question has been given by Marx in "Capital" in analyzing the factors which determine the value of the labor-power of the workers. He did not come to the conclusion that the value of the labor-power of the workers was determined by the cost of reproducing that labor-power. He did conclude that the value of the labor-power of the workers was determined by the cost of reproducing that labor-power under the historically developed standards of life of the workers of various countries.

In the qualification "historically developed standards of life" we have the answer to the question posed at the beginning of this article.

The workers do not only fight when the capitalists seek to force down their standard of life below a mere subsistance, that is, below their ability to secure the barest, poorest kind of food, clothing and shelter thru which they can maintain themselves. They will fight when their historically developed standard of life is threatened and when this includes the ownership of an automobile (as it does for many American workers today), a victrola and piano and the opportunity to go to the movies regularly, they will fight in order to maintain the standard of life which includes these things.

Furthermore, the standard of life of those who exploit them and generally of the country in which they live, has a determining effect upon the struggles of the workers. Boasting about the great wealth of the United States, immense productive power and its high prosperity, which is carried in the capitalist press, does not leave the worker untouched. Higher wealth production and improvement of the position of the country as a whole, stimulates the workers to struggle to share in this "prosperity." The worker says to himself: If the capitalists are making such great profits, if the country is so wealthy, why should I not improve my standard of life and share in this "prosperity."

* * *

Workers Struggle In Period of Prosperity.

EVERY period of so-called prosperity in the cycles thru which industry in this country has gone, has been accompanied by movements of workers for higher wages and better working conditions. It is in these periods that the worker has courage for struggles. Jobs are plentiful. There is no great army of unemployed. The conditions for success are better.

The year 1912, for instance, was not a period of industrial depression, still it was a period of struggle in which we had the great strikes at Lawrence, Paterson, McKees Rocks, Akron, Mesaba Range, etc.

The years of from 1915 to 1919 were the periods of war prosperity. Employment was more general than it was before. The workers were needed. It was during this period that the American Federation of Labor had its greatest growth in membership and in which the greatest industrial struggles in the history of this country took place.

In 1919, the war time needs of the capitalists were over, but there was still great industrial prosperity. We find, during that year, that the great steel strike took place. The half million members of the United Mine Workers went on strike for an increase in wages and at the same time the railroad workers threatened a strike, which was only averted thru concessions, giving them higher wages. These great struggles took place in a period when industry was working at a high rate and prosperity for the capitalists had reached a height previously unknown.

The year 1922 was again a period of great industrial struggles. In that year capitalist production had to a degree pulled itself out of the deep crisis of 1920-21. The tendency of industry was again upward altho so-called prosperity did not yet exist. The struggle of the United Mine Workers in that year was a defensive struggle. But that of the railroad shopmen was based on a demand for increased wages and therefore an offensive struggle.

* * *

The Present Prosperity.

SINCE the development of the present period of prosperity, we see accompanying it struggles of the workers for higher wages and better working conditions. The anthracite strike, altho ending in a defeat, was a fight for increased wages and improved working conditions. The Furriers' strike was also based on new demands of the workers, as is the present strike of the New York Garment workers. In Massachusetts the shoe workers are answering capitalist attacks by demands for higher wages. The workers on the railroads, altho tied up by the new Watson-Parker bill insofar as strikes are concerned, are making demands for higher wages.

Thus we see that at the present time, in place of prosperity resulting in contentment and indifference to struggle on the part of the workers, there is a growing wave of struggle for increased wages and better working conditions. This is true in industries other than those in which special crises exist, such as textile and bituminous coal, where the workers are resisting by their struggles efforts to lower their standards of life.

The conclusion to be drawn from these facts, briefly presented, is that there is no basis for the theory that the workers will not struggle in times of prosperity. Quite the contrary, it is exactly in such times of prosperity that demands for higher wages and better working conditions are made and that movements for organization of the unorganized workers to attain these better wages and improved conditions are developed.

* * *

The Party and the Present Situation.

THOSE party members who are making excuses for lack of progress on the grounds of the existing economic conditions and refusal of the workers to carry on fights, have not a leg to stand on. They are trying to excuse their own pessimism and lack of energy in the struggle by a theory which has no basis in fact.

It is true that the party must fit its policies, thru which it seeks to move the workers into action, to the economic conditions existing in a particular period. In a period of prosperity and general employment, the organization of the unorganized workers, demand for higher wages and better working conditions must be the slogan of the party for the workers' struggle. On the basis of such slogans and such demands, the Party can move masses of workers into struggle. It has shown this in those sections of the country where it has put itself at the head of movements for organization and demands for higher wages and better conditions.

At the present time, altho the future is somewhat in doubt, general employment and prosperity is still true of American industry. We must base our slogans upon this situation. If we take up earnestly and energetically the struggle for organization of the unorganized, the fight for increased wages and better working conditions, we will find that the workers will respond and are ready to fight. Thru such struggles we will build our party in times of prosperity even as we build it in times of industrial crisis.

WHY DOES GREEN INVESTIGATE?

Left Wing Leadership Wins a Strike—Smashes Employers' Attack on Fur Workers—Green, Frayne and Company Fails to Save the Bosses—Green Orders Hostile Probe—Union Membership Supports Left Leaders

IN yesterday's issue The DAILY WORKER published the answer of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union to the letter of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who insists on a hostile and star chamber "investigation" of the conduct of the recent successful strike of the New York union, apparently because Green is angry that a strike was won.

This unprecedented action is being forced upon the union against the will not only of the Joint Board, but of the membership, and in the following letter, also addressed to Green, the shop chairmen voice the protest of the membership against this extraordinary attack upon their union and set forth why the membership supports the left wing leadership of the Joint Board. Their letter says:

* * *

Mr. William Green, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: At a meeting held Wednesday, August 11, 1926, the shop chairmen representing the shops employing union labor in the fur industry of New York City, having heard and considered the report of the Joint Board representatives concerning the decision of the American Federation of Labor Council to conduct an investigation of our recent strike, elected a special committee of shop chairmen representing the New York fur workers.

Hit at Kaufman Gang.

In order that you may understatnd our feelings regarding your investigation, we beg you to consider the following brief sketch of the recent history of the New York Joint Board: For a number of years prior to May, 1925, our union, contrary to the will of our membership, had been in the hands of an unprincipled, unscrupulous and corrupt group of office holders. During these years union conditions in our industry had sunk to the very lowest level. Our trade evils had grown and multiplied.

Organization work was at a standstill and the fur workers had been completely at the mercy of their employers who had taken full advantage of the criminal indifference and negligence of the Joint Board officials. The agreement had been flagrantly violated by the manufacturers and the rights of the fur workers had been trampled upon by both employers and union officials.

By the use of organized strong-arm methods and of people of notorious and questionable characters, the officials in control of our Joint Board had succeeded in terrorizing our membership and converting our union into an agency serving their own selfish interests. Every attempt made by us to put an end to these grievous conditions was met with the full force at the disposal of the clique in power.

Leadership Change Good.

In order to wipe out the evils prevailing in our organization, it required an unselfish leadership prepared to run the risk of personal physical injury to inspire and guide the discontented membership. Such a leadership was provided by the fur workers whom we have chosen to occupy the responsible positions of our present Joint Board and who served us on the strike committee.

It is well remembered and appreciated by all fur workers that, in addition to their own work, it was the untiring efforts of our present leadership—efforts which on a number of occasions they paid for with their very blood—that enabled them to free themselves and the organization from the sinister control of the unprincipled elements.

Successful Organizing.

During the brief period in which the present leadership have been in control of the Joint Board they have succeeded in arousing the real support of the fur workers, a spirit laid dormant and discouraged. They instilled into our organization new life and fresh vigor. They conducted several successful organizational drives which brought into our organized ranks large numbers of exploited workers thus adding strength to our union and to thd organized labor movement as a whole.

Their inspiration and education enabled us to recognize our rights and to realize that we possess the ability and the power to safeguard these rights. Utilizing our awakened spirit to the fullest extent, they compelled the manufacturers to respect the terms of our agreement and thereby enormously improved our living and working conditions.

Victorious Strike.

And, finally, their leadership successfully conducted us thru our recent 17-week strike which enabled us to wrest from the manufacturers a 40-hour week and a number of other substantial concessions improving our conditions and those of our families. Every one of us feels proud of our union, of our fight, of our devoted leadership and of our victorious strike.

Is Winning Strike An Evil?

Your instituted investigation, following our recent successful strike, which will undeniably encourage and inspire the entire labor movement to greater efforts, such an investigation strikes us as though a victorious strike is being investigated as an evil to be avoided in the future.

Why institute an investigation without informing those to be investigated of the charges preferred against them, if such exists? Is not this the only and usual procedure before an investigation. What emergency called for the disregard of this recognized elementary right of the accused?

We have always been loyal to the American Federation of Labor and desire to remain loyal. Furthermore we declare unreservedly that we have never found our present leadership of the Joint Board wanting in loyalty to the American Federation of Labor. On the contrary such loyalty has been preached by them to the fur workers on numerous occasions.

However such loyalty does not and must not deprive us of the sense of right and fairness of our duty to express our views. We state unhesitatingly that our numerous doubts cause us to question the wisdom of your action.

Methods Won Because Militant.

You vaguely intimate that the investigation will extend to the methods employed in the strike and to the existing friction in our organization. Our methods are widely known? Mass picketing, widest rank and file control of every branch of activity and participation therein and widest consultation of shop chairmen and of workers in general on all important policies—these were the methods employed.

And those were the methods that led to victory. If those methods are not in accordance with the American Federation of Labor practices then indeed such practices are obsolete and it is no crime to supplant them with new and better ones.

Full Confidence.

We have the fullest confidence in our present leadership of the Joint Board and in the strike committee, and we know that they neither fear nor desire to place any obstacles in the way of an investigation. Moreover, we fully agree with their policy of submitting under protest to your investigation. But we ask whether the internal differences existing within our international should be within the province of an investigation to be conducted by the American Federation of Labor.

Are we not competent and intelligent enough to adjust our internal differences ourselves? Are we less entitled to the exercise of this right than any other organization in similar circumstances? These questions compel us to feel that the investigation is uncalled for, unprecedented and unjustifiable.

Demand to Be Present.

In view of the role played by the shop chairmen as individuals and as a body, the chairmen instructed me to request that a delegation of shop chairmen be present at all hearings of the investigation committee. The chairmen further request that all hearings be made public and open to the press.

We earnestly hope that the opinion and requests of the shop chairmen will be given due consideration.

Fraternally yours,
Shop Chairmen Committee.
By the Secretary.

* * *

Membership Voices Protest.

The following is a resolution adopted unanimously at a meeting of fur workers, members of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union. The mass meeting was held on Wednesday, August 18, 1926, at Cooper Union Hall, New York City. Over 3,500 workers filled the hall to capacity and emphatically voiced their protest against the investigation instituted by the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, the American Federation of Labor has instituted an investigation into the conduct of our recent strike and into the internal controversies of our international, and

Without Parallel.

Whereas, such an investigation is not only without parallel in the history of the A. F. of L., but also constitutes an invasion of the autonomy of our union and a violation of the constitution of our international, and

Whereas, the general strike committee and the present leadership of the New York Joint Board successfully conducted us thru our recent 17-week strike which resulted in great gains for all fur workers and in victory for the entire labor movement; be it therefore

Official Intrigue.

Resolved, that we, the fur workers assembled at Cooper Union on August 18, 1926, hereby emphatically protest against this absolutely unjustifiable investigation and against this latest intrigue of our international officers, and be it further

Resolved, that we express our fullest confidence in those who served us on the general strike committee and in our present militant leadership of the Joint Board, against whom this investigation is aiming, and we pledge to support them against this latest attack on our union; be it also

Demand Public Hearings.

Resolved, that we demand the hearings of the investigation committee to be public and above board, and that they be open to the press representatives and to the workers.

Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

CHAPTER II.

THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENEALOGICAL TREE.

(Continued from previous issue.)

These paletontological facts are among the most important proofs of the descent of man from a long series of higher and lower vertebrates. There is no other explanation possible except evolution for the chronological succession of these classes, which is in perfect harmony with the morphological and systematic distribution. The anti-evolutionists have not even attempted to give any other explanation. The fishes dipneusts, amphibians, reptiles, monotremes, marsupials, placentals, lemurs, apes, anthropoid apes, and ape-men (pithecanthropi), are inseparable links of a long ancestral chain, of which the last and most perfect link is man. Cf. the tables pp. 166-168.)

One of the paleontological facts I have quoted, namely, the late appearance of the mammal class in geology—is particularly important. This most advanced group of the vertebrates comes on the stage of the Triassic period, in the second and shorter half of the organic history of the earth. It is represented only by low and small forms in the whole of the mesozoic age, during the domination of the reptiles. Thruout this long period, which is estimated by some geologists at 8-11, by others at 20 or more, million years, the dominant reptile class developed its many remarkable and curious forms; there were swimming marine reptiles (halisauria), flying reptiles (pterosauria), and colossal land reptiles (dinosauria). It was much later, in the Tertiary period, that the mammal class attained the wealth of large and advanced placental forms that secured its predominance over this more recent period.

The many and thoro investigations made during the last few decades into the ancestral history of the mammals have convinced zoologists who were engaged in them that they may be traced to a common root. All the mammals, from the lowest monotremes and marsupials to the ape and man, have a large number of striking characteristics in common, and these distinguish them from all other vertebrates: the hair and glands of the skin, the feeding of the young with the mother's milk, the peculiar formation of the lower jaw and the earbones connected therewith, and other features in the structure of the skull; also, the possession of a knee-cap (patella), and the loss of the nucleus in the red blood-cells. Further, the complete diaphragm, which entirely separates the pectoral cavity from the abdominal, is only found in the mammals; in all the other vertebrates there is still an open communication between the two cavities. The monophyletic (or single) origin of the whole mammalian class is therefore now regarded by all competent experts as an established fact.

In the face of this important fact, what is called the "ape-question" loses a good deal of the importance that was formerly ascribed to it. All the momentous consequences that follow it in regard to our human nature, our past and future, and our bodily and psychic life, remain undisturbed whether we derive man directly from one of the primates, an ape or lemur, or from some other branch, some unknown lower form, of the mammalian stem. It is important to point this out, because certain dangerous attempts have been made lately by Jesuitical zoologists and zoological Jesuits to cause fresh confusion on the matter.

In a richly illustrated and widely read work that Hans Kraemer published a year ago, under the title "The Universe and Man," an able and learned anthropologist, Professor Klaatsch of Heidelberg, deals with "the origin and development of the human race," and admirably describes the primitive history of man and his civilization. However, he denounces the idea of man's descent from the ape as "irrational, narrow-minded, and false;" he grounds this severe censure on the fact that none of the living apes can be the ancestor of humanity. But no competent scientist had ever said anything so foolish. If we look closer into this fight with windmills, we find that Klaatsch holds substantially the same view of the pithecoid theory as I have done since 1866. He says expressly: "The three anthropoid apes, the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, seem to diverge from a common root, which was near to that of the gibbon and man." I had long ago given the name archiprimas to this single hypothetical root-form of the primates, which he calls the "primatoid." It lived in the earliest part of the Tertiary period, and had probably been developed in the Cretaceous from older mammals. The very forced and unnatural hypothesis by means of which Klaatsch goes on to make the primates depart very widely from the other mammals seems to me to be quite untenable, like the similar hypothesis that Alsberg, Wilser and other anthropologists, who deny our pithecoid descent, have lately advanced.

(To be continued.)

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

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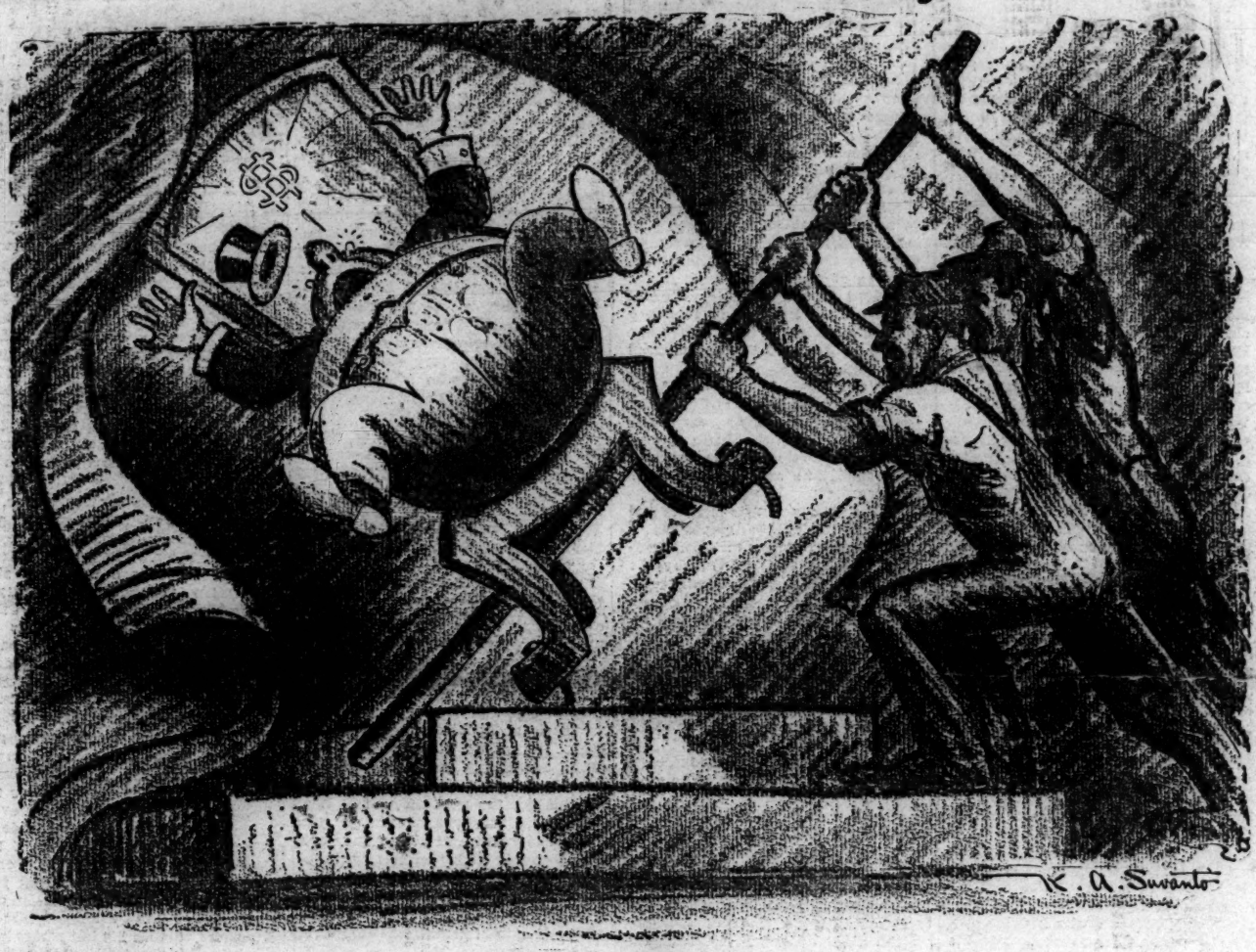
The Real Labor Day



By K. A. Suvanto

THE march of progress in the American trade unions cannot be stopped. This is clearly evidenced by the newer and fresher winds that are beginning to blow in the movement. The reappearance of a powerful progressive opposition to the Lewis machine in the miners' union; the Passaic strike with its reverberations thru the textile mills and other industries in the east; the great struggle and growth of the left wing in the garment trades. And the general spirit of vigor and militancy that is beginning to make its way in various sections of the labor movement—all this points to the fact that despite all obstruction by the reactionaries the American trade unions are making progress.

In celebrating Labor Day this year note should be taken of the fact that the slogans and policies of the left wing are gaining a foothold among ever larger sections of American labor. The demands for the organization of the unorganized, for militant struggles against the employers, for driving corrupt labor fakers out of the movement, for amalgamation, for democratizing the trade unions, for a labor party, etc.—all these demands of the rank and file can no longer be crushed or even suppressed by the reactionaries.

Our trade unions are making progress despite Green, Lewis and Farrington. What is needed is more class consciousness, more militancy, and more action by the left and progressive elements.

What's Become of the Slush Fund Investigation

THE sensational rocket of senatorial slush fund flared up for a minute on the columns of the capitalist press and died away. Why is it?

It is still news, altho not new in the practices of capitalist politics. But the capitalist press does not enjoy the idea of dwelling upon this unsavory subject too long. The labor press, however, cannot afford the luxury of forgetting about it. The fact that our legislators and executives are being bought and paid for by the rich and wealthy; the fact that reactionary labor officials are participating in this game and are committing the labor movement to the support of paid agents of capitalist corporations must not only be brought to the attention of the workers again and again, but a determined effort must be made to break once and for all the alliance between labor officials and capitalist politics.

Alex Bittelman.

By Robert Minor

In the Next Issue

"The Messiahs and Othe Fakirs," by W. Pickens. A humorous little item on the mission of Jiddu Krishnamurti.

"The British Coaldiggers." A letter from a British coal miner on how the great struggle is going on.

"Religion in Literature," the third article of V. F. Calverton's series on Labor and Literature.

"Ethyl is Back," by N. Sparks. A splendid article of a popular scientific nature dealing with the evil effects of the popular gas "ethyl" upon the workers employed in its production.

Barbusse's first article on the White Terror in the Balkan states.

And many other features.

History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

CHAPTER III.

The Church and Political Progress.

LAST week I made it clear that the catholic church in Mexico has always been a political institution. In the present chapter we shall see what the political role of the church has been in the historic forward movements of the Mexican people.

"Revolutionary Fathers" Excommunicated.

The struggle for national independence from Spain may be said to date from the year 1810. On midnight of September 10, 1810, Miguel Hidalgo, everywhere known as the father of Mexican independence, issued the famous "grito de Dolores" from the little church where he was parish priest. Hidalgo gathered a fervent band of revolutionists about him and led a prolonged struggle for independence. The revolt was finally put down. Hidalgo was executed. The catholic church, which was tied hand and glove to the forces of Spanish privilege in Mexico, co-operated with Spain by excommunicating this great leader, who is today revered by the entire Mexican people.

Hidalgo was not the only revolutionary leader excommunicated by the church. Another of the fathers of Mexican liberty who met the same fate was the warrior priest, Jose Maria Morelos.

Thus we see in the very beginning of Mexico's struggles what afterwards became a characteristic feature of them: the lower clergy—poor priests, exploited by the upper strata of the catholic hierarchy—aligned with the people against the church, revealing deep divisions within catholicism which must assist the process of eventual decentralization and destruction of the entire hierarchical organization.

Mexico finally achieved its independence in 1821. An important factor in the success of the revolution was the defection of Iturbide, commander of the Spanish forces, who had his own ulterior motives for going over to the Mexican side. One must understand this to appreciate the role of the church at that period and in the periods immediately following.

A tremendous upheaval had taken place in Spain. King Ferdinand had been pushed aside by the triumphant liberal congress, which immediately put thru a series of reforms in Spanish law.

Immediately the reactionary forces in Mexico, and in other Spanish colonies, began to look with considerable favor on the idea of separtion from Spain. The new movement in Mexico gathered great momentum, now assisted with particular zeal by religious orders whose suppression had been decreed thruout the Spanish empire by the liberal congress of Spain. In Mexico City the very backbone of the revolutionary conspiracy was the Order of Jesuits; while in Vera Cruz Father Fra Jose de San Ignacio exhibited extraordinary activity in organizing all the influential people in his district under the banner of the revolution, in obtaining supplies of money, and in lauding Iturbide as the "savior of religion and liberator of the fatherland."

"Red, Green and White."

The church joined the revolution belatedly in order to win a new stronghold. No thought of republicanism entered its mind. It proceeded with a definite conscious program aimed to strangle the new republic at its very birth.

On February 24, 1821, Iturbide, with the sanction of his clerical sycophants, issued a manifesto, known in Mexican history as the "Plan de Iguala," which proclaimed the following principles:

1. Establishment of the Roman catholic apostolic religion as the national religion, without toleration for any other.

2. Absolute independence for Mexico.

3. Establishment of a monarchical form of government, "tempered by a constitution suitable to the country."

4. Summoning of Ferdinand VII, or some member of his family, or of some other royal family, to the throne of Mexico, to reign as emperor and establish a dynasty.

5. Establishment of a Junta to carry on the government until the meeting of the Cortez.

6. Said Junta to rule in virtue of an oath of allegiance to the king until the duties of the government should be assumed by the monarch in person.

* * * * *

8. That in the event of Ferdinand VII being unwilling to accept the throne of Mexico, the Junta to continue the functions of government until such time as a suitable ruler be chosen.

9. The government to support and maintain the "three warrantees": independence, unity, religion, symbolized in the national flag, by the colors, red, green and white.

* * * * *

13. Maintenance of the present institution of property.

14. Endorsement and protection of all ecclesiastical "fueros," privileges and possessions.

In addition to the articles quoted, there were a number dealing with the constitution of the army and judiciary, but I have sufficiently indicated the drift of the document. The semi-feudal despotism of church and big land owners is affirmed as the dominant force of the nation.

The First Mexican Empire.

The church did not succeed in finding a European monarch for Mexico. Whereupon it gave support to the overweening aspirations of Iturbide. On the night of August 18, 1922, the new-born republic received a mortal stab in the back. By a well-planned coup d'etat, Iturbide was suddenly proclaimed emperor, and a sergeant of the army was sent with his company parading thru the streets of Mexico City shouting: "Long Live Augustin I, Emperor of Mexico!" Iturbide, the arch-traitor—who betrayed first his own Spanish employer, and then the Mexican republic, which he had helped to establish—was solemnly crowned by the representative of the pope in Mexico. Shortly thereafter congress was dissolved.

Thruout the succeeding years the struggle raged between liberals and conservatives—the latter, the party of the big land owners, being consistently supported by the church. Iturbide's ephemeral empire had fallen before the end of 1822, but the struggle against reaction was rooted deep in the economics of Mexico's social system, and could not be ended so simply.

The Church and "la Reforma."

After the establishment of Mexican independence, the next great upheaval that marked the forward march of Mexico was the so-called Ayutla revolution, sometimes known as the war of the Reform. Here again we see the church standing squarely in the roadway of progress, pushing the other way.

Just as Hidalgo is the great hero of Mexico's independence struggle, so Benito Juarez is the hero of the "la Reforma," the first modern revolution to sweep aside the semi-feudal privileges standing in the way of capitalism. No other figure in Mexican history, not even Hidalgo, is revered in the republic south of the Rio Grande as universally as Juarez. His statue is in every city. A full-blooded Zapotec Indian by birth, he personified the essentially native character of the revolutionary movement.

During all the years of his prominence Juarez was anathemetized by the catholic church. The church helped to raise armies against him and stopped at nothing, not even foreign intervention, to strike at the cause of which he was leader.

The liberal pro-capitalist revolution swept the country. The clerical dictator-president, Santa Ana—that archfiend of Mexican history—undertook "to scatter the sacreligious enemies of the Lord," but he was forced to flee the country, nevermore to return.

The three years of bitter war led to the presidency of Juarez. The reform laws and the constitution of 1857 were the signposts of the new era.

(To be continued in the next issue of this Magazine.)

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

MARE NOSTRUM

HERE is "another of those things." A picture splendidly acted, beautifully photographed, most capably directed—all for a story that is so damnably punk it is an insult to even the intelligence of a jack-rabbit. And more, it comes a whole eight years too late for its purpose. We advise every worker to see it (showing at the Roosevelt Theatre in Chicago) for its many good features and to see what hysterical war propaganda really looks like in normal times.

"Mare Nostrum" is a rank propaganda story written by that rank propagandist Blasco Ibanez, for the Allies during the world war. And a vicious bit of propaganda it is. The "sacred cause" of the Great Powers is glorified, and the Germans villified and pictured as head-shaven brutes. The story deals with a sea captain in the Mediterranean and his love for a beautiful spy, espionage, and submarines. The brutality of submarine warfare impresses one quite vividly and dramatically and of course is pictured at the expense of the Germans only. On this one theme are wasted all the splendid things we mentioned.

Antonio Moreno gives a most creditable preformance very ably assisted by Alice Terry, who is not only a blond but very much an actress. Three hundred pound Hughie Mack occupies a prominent role and a lot of space. The balance of the cast is composed entirely of foreign actors (including Germans whom it villifies) speaking volumes for the "foreign invasion" of American films, a subject deserving of special notice. Read these names of the cast: Fernand Mailly, Mlle. Kithnou, Michael Brantford, Frederick Mariotti, Mme. Paquerette, Andre von Engelman, Rosita Ramirez, Uni Apollon, Alex Nova, and Kada-Abd-el Kader.

On seeing this picture one cannot avoid a comparison with "The Big Parade," another "war picture." The former is at least an approach to an honest portrayal of war, brilliantly done, artistically satisfying; "Mare Nostrum" is a dishonest bit of fake for gullibles tho most ably done. Why such a medium was chosen for the lavish expenditure of both money and talent, at this time particularly, is indeed a mystery (After all the Germans may not be "our" next "enemy"). Rex Ingram who has many notable productions to his credit has also most capably wasted his ability as director on it.

To convince yourself how motion pictures are chosen to herd the worker into slaughter, or to see how it is done if you are already convinced—see this picture. The lesson and many good features it has of the picture are worth the price of admission.

W.C.

CHICAGO'S PAUL ASH—A MUSICAL BARNUM

CAN you imagine a crowd that will wind around a theater for two blocks, patiently waiting for an hour and a half "to see the show?" For three days in succession this sight greeted us at the Oriental Theater as early in the evening as 6 p. m., and it took exactly four attempts on our part to see the performance without waiting. And we had to miss supper to do it!

It wasn't the movie. "Senor Daredevil," the picture showing last week would never pass the censorship of the most gullible galoot who goes to the theater. Paul Ash does it! Paul Ash of the waving, long hair and the flare of Barnum. There is something quite remarkable about this self-styled "Rajah of Jazz." He has contrived to weld a performance that gets down to his audience, that gets under its skin and that becomes a habit that brings them back week after week with clock-like regularity and in increasing numbers.

His performance is often vulgar. A downright, broad and "common" vulgarity that is reminiscent of the old burlesque show. He resorts to the rankest kind of sob stuff and slapstick. He monopolizes the stage. Even when another performer is doing his or her "specialty" Paul has his own little spot-light. He dominates and is part of every move that is made at all times and everything that "goes over" only adds to Paul's particular glory.

Paul Ash is all these things and more—and I know it! And I'm hanged if I don't make an effort each week to crash the gate to get in before the half-mile line that gathers every evening to pay tribute to his low-down genius. With the intelligence of the born showman, Paul Ash has combined the music of his excellent jazz orchestra with scenery, variety and surprises. And the usually mediocre performers who fill his bill really look to good advantage. Not that Paul does not include occasional really good "bits." On the program, which is changed every week, a dancer, a singer, or perhaps a member of his own orchestra will surprise you with something that is truly clever. That's part of a Paul Ash show. But that's not all.

The secret of this musical Barnum is not pure charlatanry, nor even ability. Paul Ash has discovered the secret of making the audience take part in his show. He's personal. When he talks to his audience—it's to an old acquaintance. When he tells them something new—it's something "special" for his audience. They sing with him and for him. They meet every Sunday morning in a Paul Ash Club to get acquainted. He lets them laugh at his hair. He lets his performers poke fun at him on the stage—within limits that don't endanger his prestige. He laughs, he sings, he dances and he plays—and they pay to see Paul Ash—the one and only Paul Ash—and his performers who are styled the "Little Hot Ashes." They sure are. And so's their old man!

W. C.

In the Hell of Europe

By A. LANDY

An introduction to a series of articles on the White Terror in the Balkan States, beginning publication in the next issue of this magazine, written by Henri Barbusse.

THE white terror is the offspring of world capitalism. It is horror, murder, torture and tragedy organized on a mass scale. It has made out of the Balkans "the hell of Europe." And if we could substitute "white terror" for "industrial," we could say with Marx that "the country with a more developed white terror merely shows the one less developed the picture of its own future."

There are people, "slaves of the general inertia and mediocrity," who will not believe that such savage and hellish barbarism is possible in our day. But savage opression and wholesale mass murder are the methods of the international bourgeoisie fighting to maintain its supremacy. The white terror, or fascism, is the socio-political form of world capitalism since the war.

People who are still accustomed to think of the world in terms of independent nationalities and of its economy in terms of independent national development, fail to realize that the very powers that have blessed the world with "democracy" have also blessed it with the white terror; that "democracy" and fascist white terror are different sides of the same medal, different forms of the same capitalist domination, and that fascism, white terror, or open bourgeois dictatorship is becoming the dominant form of capitalist rule.

The white terror is more immediate, more violent, more bloodthirsty. And for that reason it is most dangerous to the international labor movement. Its activity in the Balkans has revealed the true character of international reaction and the constant need for organized revolutionary action on the part of the world proletariat. "Nothing that has been said concerning the terrorism exercised by the Balkan governments," writes Barbusse, "is exaggerated. To those who ask: 'Is it true?' one can only reply: 'The truth is worse.'"

Barbusse, together with two other Frenchmen, went to the Balkans to make a first-hand investigation of the conditions which were giving rise to repeated tales of indescribable horror. And the facts and figures which he has gathered, the scenes of torture and torment which he describes, the tragic and futile cries of helpless peasants and workers are the most pulsant indictment of fascist reaction and the most powerful plea to every Communist to work more intensely and more persistently to carry on more steadily his daily tasks and to defend the rising revolution against the bloody reaction of world capitalism.

By V. Bissig

The class-conscious workers and peasants of the Balkans are being ruthlessly oppressed. In Jugo-Slavia, in Hungary, in Bulgaria and Roumania the contrast between the modern palaces of the nouveaux riches and the miserable quarters of the city and country proletariat is enormous. Factories are closing, unemployment is increasing, and the police and military expenditures are absorbing most of the national budgets. All the Balkan countries are facing a serious economic crisis. In Bulgaria, where the peasant element is equal to four-fifths of the total population, industry has been endangered since the war. Imports have increased, exports decreased, and the budget has been confronted with a deficit. In Roumania money is lacking for agriculture; credits to the peasants have been cut down, and public instruction is almost non-existent. The former boyard feudalism has given place to a modern capitalist feudalism ferociously oppressing the working class. In Jugo-Slavia the war budget has increased 227 million dinars and the ministry of social economy has been completely suppressed.

All the Balkan countries are in the hands of parasitic governments, maintaining themselves by artificial means and utilizing the same instruments and organs of repression: legal and military terror, police and fascist activity. These reactionary governments, supported by the big bourgeoisie, are waging war against the Balkan masses. In Roumania a semblance of parliamentarism is maintained. In Bulgaria, Greece and Jugo-Slavia the ruling oligarchy has other means at its disposal. "The Balkan elections," writes Barbusse, "take place under the direct pressure of the gendarmes and the fascists and by the brutal intervention of the authorities." The so-called opposition parties are in reality hypocritical and servile supporters of fascism, as is evidenced by the activity of the social-democrats in Hungary and in the Balkans. The Bulgarian church has called upon the people to help establish order (or fascism). The reforms that have been undertaken are nothing but shams and dupery. Whereas, in all the Balkan countries, as well as in Hungary, the powers have established a law for "the safety of the state." This law, which is essentially the same in Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary, is the legal expression of reactionary dictatorship. By virtue of these laws men and women have been condemned to death because they have harbored fugitives sought by the police without knowing that these fugitives were guilty or without this guilt ever having been established.

A number of gendarmes in the Balkans is out of proportion to the population: 45,000 in Roumania, and 60,000 in Jugo-Slavia. There are said to be 40,000 ex-officers and soldiers of the counter-revolutionary Wrangel in the Balkans, constituting a violent agent of destruction and oppression in the hands of the reactionary governments. The nature of the crime these mercenaries are hired to commit is of little importance to them as long as it is paid for and unpopular.

American Imperialism in Uruguay

By HOMER PEYROT

(Translation by Harrison George

THE republic of Uruguay has finished negotiations with the North American firm of Hallgarten and company for a loan of $45,000,000. This loan comes to increase the external debt of Uruguay which, previous to it, mounted to $192,711,776.06.

The conditions of the loan are found in the law with respect to it adopted at the beating bell of the legislative power. Article 1 of the said law authorizes the executive power to contract the loan in two series, one of $30,000,000 and another of $15,000,000. The figure at which the loan is made is $1.53.

Article 2 establishes the half yearly form of payment, with an amortization fund of one per cent per annum accumulative.

Article 3 is interesting enough to transcribe fully. It is as follows: "Both the capital and the interest of the bonds will be paid off without deduction of any impost or other right that may exist at present or that the Uruguayan government or any other authority within the territory of Uruguay might create."

Articles 4, 6 and 7 establish the end given to the funds and from where are to drawn the means for the first amortization. Article 5 establishes that, in case contracting another loan guaranteed by the state income, this loan must be given preference against the state income or another equivalent.

The conditions noted, we will say that the loan was settled in a precarious time and with a haste wholly unaccustomed to the heavy governmental and bureaucratic apparatus of our country.

A few days sufficed for its projection, approbation and signing. The National Council of Administration, in order to liquidate the subject, even met on the morning of the 19th of April, a "national holiday" for the bourgeoisie. This haste was carried into the chamber of deputies, where a motion was made that it might be immediately considered while yet the chamber had not reached that point on its agenda, and where it was voted with the sole opposition of the two Communist deputies.

It is needless to point out the dependence toward the Yankees that the loan sanctions. But we re-emphasize that it is free from all impost, present and future. It is no longer for the "sovereign" government to decide imposts and taxations. The interests of the Yankee bankers are wholly safe from them.

Another interesting aspect of the loan is the complete imperialist nature of Article 5. The external debt of Uruguay is owed to different countries. The "consolidated debt", for example, that amounts to $60,828,276, was contracted in England. But now the Yankees, with this Article 5, assure themselves the monopoly.

For instance:: Suppose the government wishes to contract a new loan. It is certain that, indebted as the government is, new guarantees will be demanded. But then it must give securities to cover both the new loan and the present loan. On the other hand, if the new loan is contracted with the present loaners, this will not be necessary.

The loan is in dollars and must be paid in dollars. At the emission of the first series, the dollar was equal to 97 Uruguayan centesimos, that is to say, at par. The strong economic position of the United States makes it foreseen that as payments are made, the dollar will not decline, on the contrary it is very likely that it will rise. This will redound to the injury of the Uruguayan government.

Then we observe the figure at which the loan was contracted (91.53); in accord with this the government will receive only $41,188,500, in place of the $45,000,000; while on the other hand the amount it must pay between interest and amortization, ascends to a sum of from $91,000,000 to $92,000,000.

Of the amount obtained $7,000,000 will be dedicated to cancel previous loans not wholly covered, $1,500,000 for our ridiculous army, and the rest for public works. The character of these public works obliges their construction to be slow, which results in the country having sunk a great deal of money in them for a time, paying, however, interest at the rate of six per cent all this period.

As can be seen, the conditions could not have been more ridiculous. But apart from all these circumstances, the loan will have an effect to worsen the workers' standard of living. With this loan the annual payment of interest and amortization of all external debts will amount to around 20,000,000 pesos, almost a half of the present total budget of the republic. Twenty million pesos yearly of legal graft that the working class of a country of 1,800,000 population will have to pay.

The first series of the loan, $30,000,000, was bought, so we said, by Hallgarten and company at 91.53, and was resold wholly in North America on Wall Street market in a half an hour at more than 96. Which is to say that the bankers is that short lapse of time cleaned up a cool $1,500,000. The government press of Uruguay received this news joyfully, declaring that the incident was proof of the solvency of the country. In reality it is no more than a proof of the strong imperialist development of the United States.

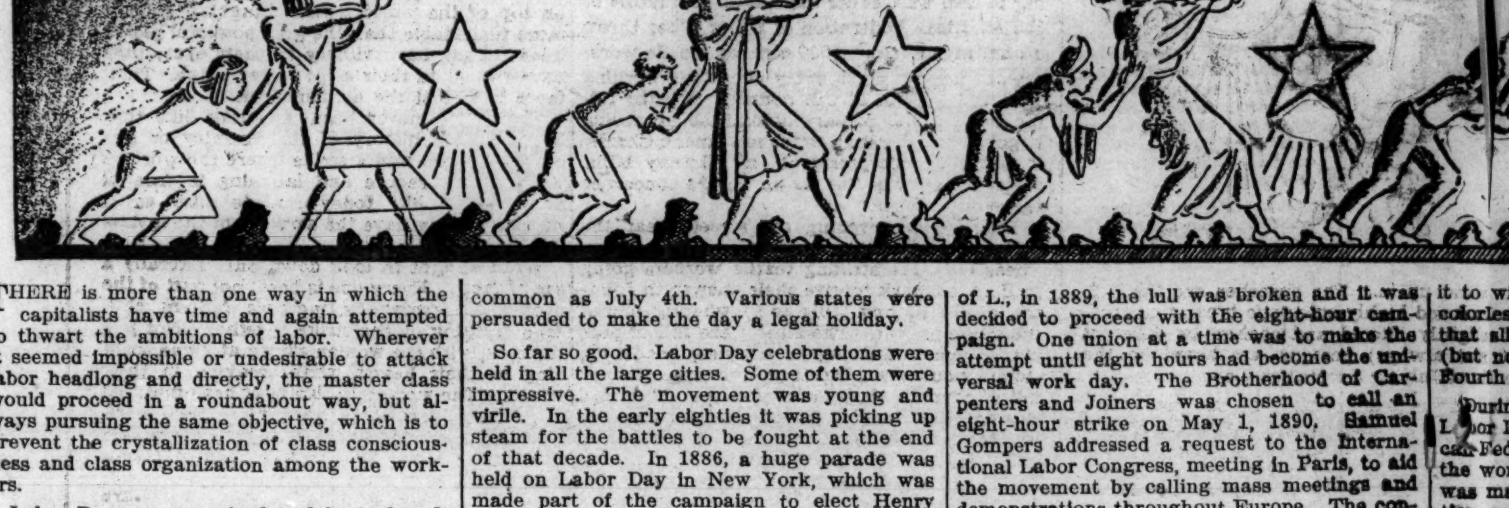
In conclusion, we reaffirm that the loan has worsened the economic situation of the workers for the 34 years that it will run. And that, therefore, the loan constitutes a battle won by Yankee capital against the proletariat of Uruguay.

In this respect, our Communist Party of Uruguay has carried out an agitation against the loan. For the First of May demonstrations it raised the slogans—"Down with the loan!" "Down with Yankee imperialism!"

But the protests of our working class, yet politically weak, have not prevented the course of things. As in all conflicts of interest between capitalism and the proletariat, it was a question of force. The interests of the bourgeoisie, therefore, triumphed, as they are the stronger at present.

The Story of Labor Day

Decoration by O'Zim.



THERE is more than one way in which the capitalists have time and again attempted to thwart the ambitions of labor. Wherever it seemed impossible or undesirable to attack labor headlong and directly, the master class would proceed in a roundabout way, but always pursuing the same objective, which is to prevent the crystallization of class consciousness and class organization among the workers.

Labor Day was conceived as labor's day. It promised to become, like May Day, a symbol of working class solidarity against the capitalist class. But it didn't. The capitalists together with their henchmen in the labor movement have accepted Labor Day as their own day, and in doing so have killed the soul of what should have become a day of real working class struggle.

Labor Day was made into a perfunctory, official holiday. It has become a legal holiday by act of congress and the legislatures of thirty-two states. The banks observe it. Everything is closed down. Factories stop. The mines are shut. None but the wheels of necessary transportation move.

But not because the workers will it. Not because of a show of main strength by the toilers in whose name this hollow tribute is observed. No! The factories close, the working class rests on that day because the masters themselves recognize the day and rest also. However, as the American labor movement becomes more militant and conscious, Labor Day also will become transformed into a day of struggle against capitalism.

How did Labor Day come about?

It was first suggested in the New York Central Labor Union in May, 1852. On the first Monday of the following September, a parade was arranged that terminated in a picnic at which speeches were made by labor orators. Two years later, in 1884, the American Federation of Labor, sitting in convention declared the first Monday of every September, Labor Day. In the resolution all wage earners, regardless of sex, race or nationality, were urged to observe the day until it should become as common as July 4th. Various states were persuaded to make the day a legal holiday.

So far so good. Labor Day celebrations were held in all the large cities. Some of them were impressive. The movement was young and virile. In the early eighties it was picking up steam for the battles to be fought at the end of that decade. In 1886, a huge parade was held on Labor Day in New York, which was made part of the campaign to elect Henry George mayor of New York City. Sam Gompers was there and aided in the campaign. Injunctions were being used on a wide scale and with impunity in a number of strikes that year in New York. "Down with Injunctions" was one of the slogans of the day. Gompers spoke from the same platform with Henry George and told the workers to violate the injunctions.

Then came the eight-hour movement. The American Federation of Labor was the initiator and the moving spirit of this memorable campaign. The Knights of Labor, grown to great power by this time, made a fatal error in refusing to participate officially in the movement for the eight hour day. But the A. F. of L. went forward with the preparations for the calling of a nation-wide eight-hour strike on May 1, 1886. May 1 was the logical time, with summer in the offing to fight the battle rather Labor Day with winter around the corner. That is how May Day came to be. And that is how May Day superceded Labor Day—why May Day is part of the flesh and blood of the movement. But Labor Day was continued. Yes. But that is another story.

The strike was called. The response was enthusiastic. Great gains were won for the workers. But on the 3rd of May came the Haymarket—the bloody conspiracy against again a handful of virile, revolutionary leaders of the workers that was in fact aimed at the growing militancy of the workers' movement in general and the eight-hour campaign in particular. The reaction to this violent reprisal was terrific, and there followed several years of inaction.

Nevertheless, at the convention of the A. F. of L., in 1889, the lull was broken and it was decided to proceed with the eight-hour campaign. One union at a time was to make the attempt until eight hours had become the universal work day. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was chosen to call an eight-hour strike on May 1, 1890. Samuel Gompers addressed a request to the International Labor Congress, meeting in Paris, to aid the movement by calling mass meetings and demonstrations throughout Europe. The congress granted the request. The eight-hour strike was declared. More gains were made for eight hours in the building trades and great demonstrations of solidarity and support were staged throughout Europe. From then on May Day has been kept sacred by the militant European workers.

But what happened in the United States? After one more unsuccessful attempt, with the miners in the leading role in 1891, the eight-hour movement was abandoned. The militancy of the American Federation of Labor was dead. May Day was forgotten. In 1894, the United States congress enacted a law declaring Labor Day a holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories. Perhaps the memory of May Day, 1888 and the fear that that day would come to be a tradition in this country as it had already become in Europe had something to do with this decision. The A. F. of L. was satisfied. This gift of the bosses fitted with the slogan, "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay." The perfunctory annual observation of an official holiday began and May Day was left to the revolutionary section of the American labor movement to keep alive.

From time to time, in various localities, Labor Day parades and celebrations have taken on a militant hue. They have occasionally been genuine workers' demonstrations, occuring in the midst of struggle, and serving as a means to unite masses of workers for a single purpose. But these occasions have been rare. For the most part, Labor Day parades are routine affairs conducted in each city by the central labor body which appoints a committee to arrange a parade and usually a picnic for

Art and Labor - - - -

EVER since people have been people, how many have realized that that which is most beautiful in the world is labor? Throughout the centuries, art has knelt before the woman, the warrior, the star. Has it knelt before the laborer? Are the fearless firemen a less heroic sight than the military encounter? From the face of the kneeling donors, one can tell what faith was. But what picture has been left to us to show the person who loved his occupation, the transfigured being enraptured by his beautiful work?

Each day, the worker consummates with his hands the welfare of the world. And it is to him that art will owe its new life. The spectacles of love, of prayer are exhausted for the artist. Who has worshipped the dolorous beauty of the trades? After so many out-worn images, here is the renaissance: The blast furnace opens its mouth from which a tongue of flame leaps out at the fearless men. The smoke stack blows towards the sky its great laugh of sparks which the birds overleap. In the midst of the white steam, the linen weaver appears. Half-dressed, in the moist incubus of her misty loom, the moving solutions illuminate her livid countenance.

Those who do not wish to find in Socialism the loftiest mysticism: the mysticism of the idea of justice, and those who oppose to it the respect for income, hold themselves triumphant in this affirmation:

It leads the world to ugliness. Through it art would perish.

We must beseech them not to cling so much without clearly ascertaining to what. What is their art? The novels where three hundred pages are necessary to learn whether the viscountess trifles with the baron or with the marquis, or with both. The plays in which a married woman discovers, during four acts, reasons to her liking for sleeping out.

This world is no longer capable of invention. Is it necessary to mediate so long before contemporary art to see that for it also the revolution will be salubrious. Its spent soul searches impotently after pornographic diversions. Let us delight in the healthy destroyer who will achieve its destruction. That which deserves to die ought to die. The world must be born anew.

The poets of the agricultural races have kissed the earth; and those of warlike peoples, ennobled murder. The writers of our industrial race confine themselves to erotic amusements.

The condition of labor produces the permanent struggle between work and leisure. How many people will be allowed meditation by the shortest working day? And what art will come from this meditation of the people? The crowd which deals with reality supports the immured artists, ink-splashers, who spend their lives passing from a study filled with books to a salon filled with women. The dead mason, in erecting the story where they now write, has completed a drama as they will never write it.

What grandeur there is in the consciousness of the craft? No one yet has caused this beauty to dominate us. For, those who accomplish it are vowed to silence.

Ceasing to reproduce the gesticulations of idlers and to invent the psychology of stockholders, art is going to rediscover the times in which it was the sublimation of labor, labor of the soil, labor of war. The drama of the workshop is on the same plane as the Iliad.

The people who today hold reality in their hands, who endure the shock of the stone that falls and the engine that bursts, are the poets

ORKER LEWIS

t to wind up in. The speeches are the flat, colorless and highly eulogistic type of oratory, that slightly altered and spoken by different (but not always) persons, are heard on the Fourth of July or Decoration Day.

During the war, notably in the year 1918, Labor Day was used by officials of the American Federation of Labor as an occasion to rally the workers to "help win the war." The day was made over into a militaristic demonstration on behalf of the "War for Democracy." The American Federation of Labor officialdom and all the little petty officials were hand in glove with J. P. Morgan trying to win an imperialist war. Since that time, Labor Days have been hardly less servile in spirit, altho they of course lack the blood and thunder of that disgraceful spectacle.

In recent years many local labor bodies have lost even the incentive to arrange parades on the day. In Chicago, for example, the question of a parade has been a disputed question. There has been no parade for five years. In several more years Labor Day promises to be nothing more than a mere bank holiday.

Such, in brief, is the record of Labor Day. Indeed, Labor Day has traced from year to year, a veritable picture of the A. F. of L. Today the effete Labor Day of 1926 epitomizes the effete A. F. of L. of 1926. It is not our present job to go into the why of it. It is enough to say that the end of the militancy of the official labor movement approximates the beginning of the United States on its career as an imperialist capitalist power.

New blood is needed. The present officialdom of the American Federation of Labor is a dead and bloodless hand guiding a movement grown sluggish thru too much patronage from the master class.

And that new blood, when it cuts off the dead hand and revitalizes the American Federation of Labor with the fighting traditions of its youth and the fire of struggle, will transform even Labor Day into a day of demonstration against capitalism, and will also observe in a real militant way the day of international working class solidarity—May Day.

By PIERRE HAMP

with sealed lips. There is a tragic harmony in their hidden suffering.

Their pain precedes the light. They come in the agitated hour of dawn. In the factory, their tramping changes to motionless transmissions. The habitual motion of the machinist feels the serrated screw-nut to the last thread.

It is the hour. The slow starting of the motion-rod displays the light-colored oil on the white, smooth surface. The fly-wheel winds its cables onto its spokes which accelerate themselves, great side-rods shooting out as if to seize an unattainable ideal. The looms go. The noise of the workship in the open morning seems like the buzzing of an insect with black wings.

Who will tell of the lost paradise of this humanity? But see the good gang of workmen labor:

Six steel frame-workers bolt a high beam. Under them the abyss where flocks pass by. Their dozen arms obey a single spirit, the spirit of the trade. He who misses here falls and kills the others. Against risk, they are armed with skill. Their motions set, one in rhythm with the other, form themselves into a single motion. Nothing is so beautiful as labor. If they fall, it is without knowing that their fall pours forth into space a silent song great as the songs of Homer.

In the resistance of giddiness; before the enchantments of the fire, where sweat the faces of hard toilers, and whose active flame casts reflections on the hidden bodies, all these are the men who bear the grief of the world. In their spirit lives the millenary religion whose Messiah has not yet come: justice. Their dream is to hope for it, their passion to establish it. They are capable of dying gladly for them. What more powerful spirit can give to art its inspiration?

Passaic Strikers' Reply to Mill Bosses

By MARY HEATON VORSE.

LAST week the mill-owners of Passaic defied public opinion thruout the country by refusing to deal with either the Lauck committee or the American Federation of Labor. They threw a challenge to the 16,000 striking textile workers of Passaic and to every conscious working man and woman of this country. To the letter sent by the plenary committee proposing negotiations toward a strike settlement, Charles F. Johnson, vice-president of Botany Mills, stated arrogantly, "as far as we are concerned the strike is over."

Early in the evening the streets near the mills were full of people going in one direction. These were the striking textile workers going to Belmont Park to give their answer to Johnson of the Botany Mills as to whether or not the strike is over. The streets are full of people. Women walking in couples, heads up, stepping out in wide springy footsteps. Streets full of people walking with purpose. They are gay and they laugh. These are happy people walking toward Belmont Park. It gets to be a procession. Thousands on thousands of people are coming together to tell the mill owners what they think of this new carefully planned offensive. It was a move calculated to break strike morale. Let the workers believe that there will be a settlement. Indicate that if their leaders will step aside that the mill owners will deal with the American Federation of Labor. Bring the striking textile workers to a high pitch of hope and enthusiasm, then as victory approaches snatch it away. Snatch it away just as they are about to change leadership. Separate them from the leaders they love and trust on the pretext of settlement and don't give them a settlement. That ought to break the workers' spirit, especially workers who have been on strike seven months. So the bosses thought.

The crowd going toward Belmont Park does not look as if it's morale had been shaken. Thousands on thousands of people are there and more are coming. They stand quiet behind the high palings that shut the Park from the street. The tall trees spire above them. Dark trees form a background for the thousands of strikers' families gathered there.

A car drives up, the speakers are getting out A murmur runs through the children, "Elizabeth Gurley Flynn." When the children here have grand children her name will still be a beloved name among the textile workers of New Jersey. The children who meet here every night to cheer the speakers, and especially to wait for Albert Weisbord, set up a shout. The crowd opens to let the speakers through. Women put beautiful bouquets of flowers, zenias and dahlias, into their hands. On the platform are the leaders the waiting people know and trust. They have been with them all the long months of the strike. Alfred Wagenknecht, relief director; Robert Dunn of the Civil Liberties; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Rank and file leaders from the Botany Mills, from the Forstmann & Huffmann Mills, are talking to the crowd. They catch the mood of the calm, assured thousands, the young local speakers laugh at the Botany offensive.

The listening crowd stands there, easy as on top of the world. Their laughing calm is more formidable than the grey powerful picket lines. They have victory in their eyes; they have victory in their step: They laugh. Their faces have lost the anxious look.

There has never been a strike like this. Never in the history of this country or any other, can you find a strike where the workers would stand secure and laughing in face of an offensive like today's, made after seven months. They have the serenity of the invincible.

What a sight to look down on! Literally a sea of faces. Every one is here; not part of the people, but everybody, mothers, fathers, children carrying on the strike together. Not just the men, with the women sitting at home scabbing in their hearts, strikebreaking in their hearts. The women in this fight have matched the men. They stand here quiet, clear-eyed. They have lost the mill pallor; they are people of defiance, they have the security that comes from strength.

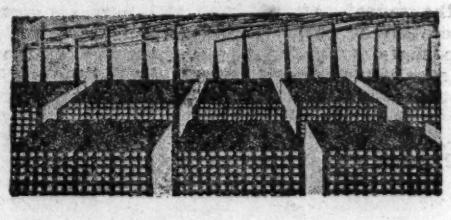
The sky grows darker, the electric lights are lit. A shout echoes through the town. It rises and swells. The young leader is being carried to the platform by his fellow workers. Elizabeth Flynn has just finished speaking. She has brought word that Miss Wilkinson, representing the striking miners of England, will bring their greetings to their striking brothers and sisters in Passaic.

She finishes and her place is taken by Weisbord.

What a jolly crowd, they take active part in the meeting, shouting out full-throated answers to the speakers' questions. There is a constant response, a give and take between the speaker and listeners that is unlike the usual stolid passivity of the average audiences. These thousands of people standing here so quiet and assured, so alive, send up a stream of affection and trust toward their leaders.

Weisbord is explaining that tomorrow the registration for the United Textile Workers will begin. Another shout goes up. The workers of Passaic are not alone in their fight against Mr. Johnson's "new policy." It is as though side by side with this great crowd stood invincible the other workers who made this sight possible.

Who said you can't buy health? Who said happiness couldn't be bought? No, maybe you can't buy it, but you can give it. Did you go down in your pocket for Passaic? Did you give up something you needed for Passaic? Look at the Passaic workers, then you will see that the strike money can buy health and high courage to laugh at this last and most vicious attack of the bosses. The strikers answer to them is a shout from the thousands of throats of "Union! Union! Union!"



The Factory Incident — A Story

By MAX GELTMAN

CHITO BARBADO was up early that sunny July morning. And as he neared the Y—— Electric Co., where he worked, he could see some of his friends, already there, laughing, joking with one another, and in general enjoying the beauty of that July morning. As he came within speaking distance of his fellow-workers they greeted him with: "Buenos dias, Chito! Como esta." "Estoy bien"—I am well —he answered, and putting his strong arm around Benito's shoulders he gave him a hug which made Benito wince.

Chito took pride in his great strength. Not a bullying pride, but rather the pride of one who knows his own strength and uses it as a means of producing material good, and protecting one's self and one's friends. Chito, from pure joy of his physical well-being, stood on his toes and stretched his bronze-brown arms skyward, playing each muscle in the sun, which gave him the appearance of a Meunier statue. Chito was proud of his two strong arms, arms which stamped out more manganese bobbins than any other man in the stamping room. Chito's pride was a just pride —it was a craftman's pride—a creator's pride.

More men had gathered. And, as was usual on those mornings when a number of them were early to work, they took to boxing and wrestling with one another. Chito spotted Tony, an exceptionally well-built young Italian, and asked him if he would wrestle. Tony accepted and soon the whole gang of men were around them, forming a ring, in which the two men, Tony and Chito, wrestled.

Now one was on the floor, now the other. "Come on, Chito." "Hold him, Tony!" "Attaboy, Chito! You've got him." "Yea!" Chito had shouldered Tony. Chito then helped Tony from the ground and they put their arms around each other's shoulders and just then the 7:55 bell rang—time to work—and thus they entered the factory, the gang of men following.

Chito, having donned his working clothes, walked over to his stamping machine, his lips puckered up whistling a Spanish love song. He sat down at his machine, waiting for the power to be put on. And as he sat thus he could remember how, three years ago in the town of Mayaguez, in Porto Rico, having taken Ampara to the seashore and embracing her now and then with those strong, passionate arms of his. B-r-r-r—the power was on and the picture faded slowly from his memory. Time and again during that morning it would bob up, and each time he would have to perk his head down to that manganese-devouring monster, the machine. But it was hot, especially in that manganese-laden room. The black dust stuffed up his nostrils. No wonder, then, that Chito should find himself nodding, and trying to force back those grass-green thoughts which entered his head here in this manganese-black room.

It was eleven o'clock, busiest time of the day. The machines were whirring and stamping, cutting and grinding, a noisome din in an airless hole. Chito was not putting out as much bobbings as usual. Chito's head felt heavy. Maybe it was the heat, or the exertion in the morning. He shook his head severely and decided to make up his loss, for he was working piecework. He began pushing more manganese toward the mixing knife of the machine; more and yet more, and c-r-r-r-r-r-n-c-h! b-r-r-r-r-r!—a nausea came over him and like a flash the memory of his right arm embracing Ampara flitted thru his mind, and he fainted.

When Chito awoke he found himself lying on a white cot, his two friends, Benito and Tony standing tight-lipped over him. He felt a hot stinging sensation thru his body. And as if in the distance he saw a woman in white moving. He could not at first make out what was wrong. He felt as if he was being weighted down, his body felt so heavy. And then, noticing Benito, he wanted to beckon to him to come over, and it was just then that he became conscious that his right arm was gone. He let out a maddening shriek—a shriek of fear and hatred. It was an animal yell—a death yell—blood-curdling, maddening, full of hatred—civilized human hatred. And moaning a few times, "ay dios mio, ay dios mio," he fainted.

"You men go down and continue your work." This from the superintendent to Benito and Tony. A faint, "Yes, sir," and they left. "Well, what shall we do with him?" This from the nurse to the superintendent. "We've sent for some of his family, and an ambulance. They should be here any minute. I'll be too busy downstairs to be bothered, so you can just see that he (pointing to Chito) is taken to the hospital, and if the relatives start becoming fussy, call up an officer. Good-day." "Good-day, sir."

A War Cry for Women

By ELEN HEACH

I HAVE read the story of "Peter, How Great, Sublime." Will you now publish the story of woman's greatness. Not alone one women, but tens, hundreds of women. I was in a general strike in Belgium some years ago. The gendarmes rode the big Belgian horses into their midst, crushing, killing, oh, so many heroic women. Said one brother, "Look what we do for you." This man was a union man, he spoke to three of his brothers, big, strong men. "Look at the killer of women, come, brothers, each of us four take the horses by the legs, one man to each leg." These men sprang to the work. The officers knew what was coming to them and again tried to ride them down, the men. It would not work; burly bodies of Belgian men workers grabbed the horses by the legs and in a second of time over went the horse and the rider together.

Then came an army of women, "To the river," they cried. "To the Skelde," rounding up the scattering foe, their throats spitting fire as they rushed, the wives of the Belgian strikers pushing and prodding on the strikebreakers to the banks of the River Skelde. "Now, in with them," one screamed. "In with them," they all screamed, and as one woman a hundred women drove 30 or more strikebreakers into the waters, wading waist deep to keep the enemy's heads under to their last gasp. Then came the song:

"Arise ye Workers of Starvation,
Arise ye wretched of the Earth
Justice thunders Condemnation
A better World's in Birth."

Womanhood gone astray with revenge? No, no, justice had spoken in their act. Let justice speak in all countries where strikebreakers supported by authorized governments go out to kill men and women and little children workers.

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HERE'S another instance of the working woman's courage. Courage in action. It was at a large, enthusiastic meeting of strikers in Antwerp. There was a dearth of men workers, union workers ready to serve on committees. In the audience they sat, these brave men, yet afraid to act together. Their wives were sitting with them. "Come up to the platform" cried the chairman of the meeting, "more men are needed here with their promise to walk out and stay out till victory is theirs." Still some of the men hung back. They had families of little children and they feared not for themselves, but for their children. A woman sat in the midst of other women; her husband was at one side of her. He hung back and slowly shook his head at the woman. She sprang to her feet, she cried out aloud, "More men for the strike, more for the committees, more pledges against the common enemy." Then, turning to her husband, she spoke, pointing her finger to the platform, "Your place is up there." "Your place is up there." The husband sprang to his feet and went forward.

"Don't shilly-shally, Wendell," said Ann Phillips in a message to her husband, caught in a riot of "Broadcloth Mob" in the famous Faneuil Hall of Boston. She spoke from a sick bed, but her voice rang thru the hall as her message was delivered: "Don't shilly-shally." A slogan for these United States working women.

On Militarism

To A Nine-Inch Gun

Whether your shell hits the target or not,
Your cost is five hundred dollars a shot.
Your thing of noise and flame and power,
We feed you a hundred barrels of flour
Each time your roar. Your flame is fed
With twenty thousand loaves of bread.
Silence! A million hungry men
Seek bread to fill their mouths again.

—P. F. McCarthy.

You will be given rifles; take them and learn how to use them. Military science is indispensable to proletarians, but not for shooting on their own brothers, or on the workers of other countries, ... as you are advised to do by the social traitors. You must learn how to fight against the bourgeoisie of your own country, so as to put an end to exploitation. Poverty and wars, not by pious resolutions, but by overcoming and disarming the bourgeoisie.

—Nicolai Lenin.

RED PEPPER

The upper classes are becoming more snobbish. The woman who raised her eyebrow is now having her face lifted.

During the Eucharistic Congress the Pope allowed Chicago catholics a special dispensation from fasting. They met on a Friday.

The money the congress will bring the catholic church suggests that the Pope's representative might become known not as Cardinal Bonzano—but Bonanza.

General von Ludendorff is reported to be married again. Militarism always looks for war.

The British miners refuse to begin digging until the mine-owners dig down to dig up a raise.

—WALT CARMON.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly — Edited by Isadore Betz, Los Angeles, Cal.

Johnny Red, Assistant.

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HIP, HIP, HOORAY!

Another little comrade joins us for the first time. These nice little things are By MARGARET JOHNSON. Ashland, Wis.—Age 10.

A POEM

Roses are red,
Violets are blue,
I am a Bolshevik
And so are you!

SOMETHING ELSE

By MARGIE

One day in school teacher said that God made the grass grow. George said: "No, the workers made the grass grow by working the fields.

SPECIAL NEXT WEEK

Beckie Mudman, only 10 years old, will tell how she joined the Young Pioneers. It's fine. And other good things too! Get this issue.

HORSES!

Shorty Martin asked a boss for a job.

"Sure," said the boss, "we'll give you a job. Report at 7 in the morning. You work until 5. The work is hard for a little fellow but it will make a man of you. Your pay will be only $3 a week but if you work hard you will advance."

Shorty looked at him and said: "Say, mister, you don't need a boy. You need . . . horses . . . horses!"

Here's another nice thing by clever little Rose Horowitz of Rochester. Sing it to the tune of "Barney Google."

Keep cool with Coolidge
He's an A-1 capitalist tool
He clubs the workers
According to his rule
They must give up their daily bread
To give the grafters a soft bed
Silent Calvin, the well known open shopper.

BIG EXTRA!

We get a few very nice little things from Minnie Rarasick, district Pioneer director of Los Angeles. Her little Reds are fine. Here's an essay on the "Boy Cooties" (I mean Boy Scouts) by Isadore Betz, age 10, which makes him editor of this issue of the TINY WORKER.

THE BOY SCOUTS

The scouts are organized to help the bosses. When they go to the camp they try to get other children to join. There they get training. The Young Pioneers sometimes join the Scouts and try to organize them into Pioneer groups. We can get a lot of members if we talk to the Boy Scouts and show them what their organization is doing.

—Isadore Betz, age 10.

This is Saturday—Johnny Red's Clothes are on the wash-line.

A Daily Paper of South Slav Workers

THE STORY OF RADNIK

By S. ZENICH.

IT was in 1905 and 1906 that the social-democratic movement in the South Slavic parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy began to develop with rapidity. Up to then there had been a very small number of the workers around the social-democratic party while the party was young, inexperienced, and its official leaders already leaning to the bourgeoisie, altho that movement itself had been persecuted by the government.

Their leaders came mostly from the ranks of the bourgeoisie and from the liberal intellectuals. The most prominent of these were: Duraj Demetrovich (now one of the leaders of the Croatian fascisti); William Bugshek, supporter of the government during and after the world war; Vitomir Korach, later a member of the Belgrade fascist government (now, as a former minister of social affairs, on the government payroll); Edbin and Anton Kristan, now both in the service of the Belgrade government, and some others. All of them have become traitors to the workers and peasants, but they were the leaders of the social-democratic party.

Nevertheless, the movement slowly but definitely became a mass movement which created its own leaders.

The masses were driven by exploitation to consciousness and struggle. Their wages were small—$1, $1.25 and $1.50 for fourteen hours work—these were the wages of the workers. They had no labor unions, they did not understand the English language at all: they were exploited in all aspects of their life.

These conditions forced to the fore new leaders. One of these new leaders that developed from the ranks was a printer, Milan Glumac-Jurishich.

From the very beginning of his affiliation with the movement he was very active and showed initiative. He never was satisfactory to the official leaders of the party because he did not agree with their reformistic attitude. He was more revolutionary and was considered by party leaders a hot-headed, uncontrolled enthusiast. The government called him a dangerous socialist and sometimes an anarchist.

From the beginning he was isolated in the party, but he was a real fighter in the eyes of the broad masses. In proportion as the party developed into a mass party Milan Glumac became more dangerous to the reformist leaders.

In the meantime in the United States there were hundreds of thousands of Jugo-Slav workers. All large cities and industrial centers, especially Chicago, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee and Detroit, were inhabited by Jugo-Slav wage slaves. In these cities were some workers (qualified to follow a trade) who were members of the social-democratic party and labor unions in Europe. They felt it necessary to organize Jugo-Slav workers into political organizations of the workers.

Exploitation of the workers became more and more intense. Not only American exploiters but new Jugo-Slav agents of the bourgeoisie attacked the interests of the workers. Money exchangers, real estate salesmen, builders of new "banks" and churches, and representatives of various political groups in Austria-Hungary—these gentlemen were very busy trying to win over the workers.

Of course, the conditions of the workers and peasants were such that they inevitably were forced to create their own leaders. The wages were small, working hours long and the peasantry carried burdens of taxes and military expenses. The leaders were not revolutionists—all that was a condition for the development of new leaders.

In the city of Pittsburgh there was organized the first Croatian Workers' Club. Pittsburgh was followed by Chicago and general sentiment for independent workers' organization existed in all larger towns and cities where lived Jugo-Slav workers.

During the short time of activities of those clubs it became necessary to have a workers' paper thru which the new idea of socialism could be spread. But there was lack of money and there was no capable man who could edit such a paper.

That fact was one more argument for the necessity of a workers' paper which would defend their interests.

The Croatian Workers' Education Club of Pittsburgh finally decided, first, to secure one good editor from Europe and, second, to organize a workers' federation on a national scale. Communication had been established between C. W. E. C. at Pittsburgh and the central executive committee of the social-democratic party in Croatia (part of which was Austria-Hungary and is now part of Jugo-Slavia).

Social-democratic leaders such as they were did not believe in the success of the C. W. E. C. in Pittsburgh, but they did not refuse to send one of their capable comrades. To get rid of him the central executive committee of the social-democratic party decided to send Milan Glumac-Jurishich.

Milan Glumac-Jurishich had been convinced of his success since he came to America. In 1907 he was in Pittsburgh. The same year the W. E. C. was organized in Chicago and definite preparations had been made for other cities. In 1908 the C. E. F. (Croatian Educational Federation) was organized and its official organ was issued—Radnicka Straza (The Workingclass Guard). The editor of the paper was Comrade Milan Glumac-Jurishich. At once he became a leader of the Jugo-Slav workers in this country.

In its first year Radnicka Straza was issued twice a month in half newspaper size. The next year—1909—the South Slavic Socialist Federation was definitely organized and affiliated to the socialist party of America. In the meantime, Radnicka Straza became a large weekly paper (like the Radnik or The DAILY WORKER now, in four pages). The socialist movement among the workers became a fact.

Radnicka Straza was born in a hard time. In 1907-10 there was great unemployment in this country. Workers were hungry and desperate; the ignorance of the workers was still strong; religion, patriotism and general backwardness ruled supreme among the workers. But the activity of the comrades under the leadership of Comrade Glumac never ceased. They were very active. Glumac himself was editor and printer of the paper. He worked for four or five dollars a week, with which he had to support his family and pay expenses for medicine and doctor (he had tuberculosis). Many times he gave money to hungry comrades. Radnicka Straza, under his editorship, was a strong whip in the hands of the socialists against the Jugo-Slav priests, business men, speculators and bourgeois in general. The paper gained daily in influence among the masses. Short, sharp, clear and enthusiastic articles in the paper were swallowed by the workers like hot cakes. Organizations were built in all larger cities of this country.

One thing was characteristic of Radnicka Straza during the editorship of Milan Glumac—the writings of the paper were not fully in the spirit of the socialist party. Glumac said many times: "The socialist party is too soft for the capitalist class and its agents." He was a left socialist in spirit and conceptions of struggle against the capitalists.

Until 1912 the South Slav Socialist Federation grew numerically and the subscriptions increased to 3,000.

Nevertheless the sickness of Comrade Glumac forced him first to a farm, then to California, where he could not remain because he was isolated from the movement. He came back to Chicago and finally died in January, 1924.

His successor as editor of Radnicka Straza was Theodore Cvetkov, at present a renegade to the Communist movement. Cvetkov was a pacifist by soul and an opportunist by political conceptions. After the death of Glumac the fighting spirit of the movement declined to a great degree.

In 1915-16 came the discussion and split in the South Slavic Socialist Federation. Two wings were created—a right-social-patriotic wing, with Kristan and B. Savich at the head, and a pacifist-opportunist centrist wing with Cvetkov at the head.

In 1917 Radnicka Straza was suppressed by the authorities and Nova Misao (New Thought) was issued. After the first number Nova Misao was also suppressed and Znanje (Knowledge) was issued. Znanje was as large as Radnicka Straza in 1917.

From that time up to 1922 Znanje was issued. The editors of it were T. Cvetkov and Geo. Kutuzovich, who became a renegade to the movement in 1923. Parallel to the left wing in the socialist party the left wing movement among the South Slavic workers developed. The Cvetkovites were very weak as compared to the influnce of the left. The Jugo-Slav workers became class conscious to the degree that they knew that bolshevism is the solution for them. During the world war they passed thru hard experiences; they were attacking the pacifism of Cvetkov, the membership were with Cvetkov because of his anti-militarist attitude. But the membership felt that pacifism cannot save the working class from the heel of imperialism.

The workers passed thru great experiences. The American capitalist class persecuted them. Those who were for the allies were forced into the army and forced to contribute special war donations; those who were for the central powers (Austria-Hungary and Germany) were threatened with jail, persecution, and many of them deported to Georgia prisons, etc.; internationalist workers (followers of the left wing in the socialist party) were under the most terrible conditions, blockaded from all sides by the enemies not only on the part of American capitalist servants, but by Jugo-Slav dollar patriots and priests.

These conditions were the main reason for the large influence of social-patriotism on one side and pacifism on the other. The left wing had no leadership, had no full and correct political line because it was just beginning to develop. Later on the left wing became stronger and stronger and finally became a real power among the Jugo-Slav workers in this country.

The South Slavic Socialist (International) Federation as a whole became a part of the left wing in the socialist party. Later on the federation was affiliated to the Communist Party of America and from that time remained an active section of the American Communist movement.

In 1921 the decision was made to change Znanje to Radnik and that instead of a weekly it should be a tri-weekly.

Cvetkov and his followers were opposed to both changes. In connection with other political and principal differences, the question of the press was one of the most important. For nearly one year the fight went on and finally Cvetkov left the party and the federation. Some of his followers went with him. All of them declared that the South Slavic Federation would collapse, that Radnick would not be able to continue publication three times a week. Their demoralizing, pessimistic and opportunistic attitude did not destroy the movement. They did not even succeed in splitting it, because the membership stood strong for Communism and party policy and discipline was sufficiently applied. But they succeeded to a certain extent in isolating the federation and in shaking its morale. Nevertheless, altho very slowly but positively the federation became stronger in all ways.

Radnik as a tri-weekly paper, with a better political line, better articles and greater spirit step by step breaking down the walls of isolation, became a more popular organ. The ranks of the membership became closer and politically stronger.

In 1926 the Bureau of the South Slavic Fraction (former federation) came to the conclusion that Radnik should become a daily. The 1st of May was selected as the date. In reality, on the 1st of May, 1926, Radnik became a daily. The enthusiasm of the membership and subscribers, as a whole, was such that about $10,000 was collected for the daily, altho the Jugo-Slav workers gave for the International Labor Defense at least $10,000 and for The DAILY WORKER at least $5,000 and for strikes and other campaigns a great sum of money. We must have in mind unemployment, also the offensive of the entire reaction and bourgeoisie (including opportunists in various forms).

Radnik is a daily. Its policy is the policy of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. It becomes more and more a mass organ of the Jugo-Slav workers in this country. More than that, Radnik is becoming a Communist (Bolshevik) paper. Its influence reaches the Jugo-Slav workers in South America, Australia, New Zealand, not to speak about Canada, Jugo-Slavia and even Soviet Russia. Radnik has connections with Jugo-Slav workers in all those countries.

The conditions of the workers are forcing them to come nearer to the vanguard of their class. Radnik is trying, with success, to reach all the Jugo-Slav workers in this country, to organize them for class struggle against the capitalists.

The fighting spirit of Milan Glumac-Jurishich, the first editor of Radnik (Radnicka Straza), combined with the Communist idea, principles and politics, is leading the Jugo-Slav workers into the ranks of the Workers (Communist) Party of America in the strug-

Real Estate

By HERSHELL BEK.

Men who go by the name of brokers,
on the corners of Main Street,
in offices with "Real Estate"
written in gold on the plate glass windows,
Bargain and barter in slices of earth,
And the slices pass from hand to hand,
And each soft hand takes an easy rake-off
of so many dollars of easy gain.

And a grimy miner,
And a steel worker,
After a hard day's work,
Go home along Main Street,
To their flats in a tenement house,
And they ask themselves questions,
"Why is the rent so high?"
"And where is the rent to come from?"

And the wind whistles answers in the night,
Answers they cannot understand,
And men who go by the name of brokers,
Keep on buying and selling slices of earth,
And each soft hand . . .

WHAT AND HOW TO READ

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN.

NOW we come to a book that some of the comrades have stigmatized as the gospel of class collaboration. You won't know what to say about that till you have read the book, but suppose that as you go you keep in mind three questions: (1) Did the authors intend class collaboration? (2) Would the book tend toward class collaboration if its teachings were generally accepted? (3) Can we make any sound use of the material in it? It may sometimes happen that the same book can be used as a text-book in class collaboration or as a text-book in class struggle, according to the disposition of the students and teachers.

The book in question is Hamilton & May's "Control of Wages," one of the numbers on the "Workers' Bookshelf" of the Workers' Education Bureau. As you read the first two or three chapters see whether you can find anything to explain the new interest in economics, both on the part of business interests and on the part of labor. How much hinges on the question whether labor is a commodity or not? How does the traditional business view about wages differ from the labor and "social" views? What motives do you detect in the orthodox explanations of why wages are what they are? What difference does it make whether there are any natural laws determining wage levels? In so far as there are such laws, where must we look for them? Perhaps it will appear as a result of this study that labor's choice is between trying to make itself a more valuable commodity and trying to get rid of the wage system.

As you proceed with chapters IV and V, try to get a clear picture of the possible sources from which the workers might possibly gain wage increments. Supposing it were possible to pare away unnecessary income of property and privilege to the limit, how nearly would the needs of labor be met? You may not like the author's emphasis on the smallness of the total amount available for annexation; but remember what we said in an earlier number: that even in the United States, the richest country in the world, the total annual product is at best barely sufficient to give the whole population a decent living even if all injustice in apportionment were done away with.

Now why has labor been more interested in attempts to change the distribution of wealth than in efforts to increase production? Under what conditions might labor safely face the problem of efficiency of production? To what extent have labor and the technicians common interests as against management and the property holders? Assuming that labor could in various ways promote increase of industrial efficiency, do you find in that fact any guarantee that the benefits will accrue to labor? These questions are of practical significance. A year ago the B. & O. plan was a flowery gospel. Today it is beginning to sound like a battleground. It may turn out that experiments with union-management co-operation will put a new edge on the class struggle in the form of a battle over the fruits.

When you come to chapters VI and VII of Hamilton and May you face the problem of a general strategy of the economic system. Is it necessary for labor to have a general economic philosophy? How would you characterize the reorganization contemplated by the authors? Is it reasonable to expect a rational, orderly solution along logical lines? Would labor domination mean an automatic end of economic injustice?

In chapters VIII, IX and X we arrive at a theory of wages. We see that it is necessary to figure in not merely the amount of money in the pay envelope, but also what the money will buy, and besides this we need to count the things the worker gets without paying the bill out of his own pocket. Are free schools, libraries, etc., under capitalism a benefit to the worker? How much would a Communist society increase the number of services furnished free to the community? How would it change their nature?

After you have taken everything about the workers' income into account, sum up in one sentence the wage theory that emerges. What use can you make of such a theory by way of propaganda? Could you apply it effectively to the workers' struggle in a particular industry?

Then come chapters XI and XII, which offer an approach to a policy for labor. What sort of internal and external adjustments would organized labor have to undertake in order to get itself into a position to act advantageously on the analysis provided in this book? How far can inventive and constructive functions be performed by a militant labor organization? How would you decide in a given case how much emphasis to put on getting something away from the employer as compared with promoting an increase of efficiency? How much weight would you give to arguments about "fairness," "right," "justice"? What would you say to the authors' argument for reform as contrasted with revolution? Is their viewpoint a labor viewpoint?

On the home stretch, through chapters XIII-XV, ask yourself finally whether this book is a treatise on class collaboration. How much of a clue would it give to the sort of analysis of economic function necessary under a workers' commonwealth? What are the chances of the workers going in for production? If they do, will their co-operation with management allay the class conflict or will it open up new things to quarrel about?

Some would say that the questions raised in the reading of this book would give a sufficient outline for a complete analysis of the economic system. Has the book modified your notions in any respect? Has it given you any new weapons for your fight? To whom would you recommend the book?

WEEKLY PICTURE SUMMARY

"MOANA"—See it!

"VARIETY"—"Smaxico" says "Yes—By all means!"

"THE SON OF THE SHIEK"—Rudolph Valentino's last picture. If you have never seen him—go. (At the TIVOLI THEATER).

"LA BOHEME"—A. S. praises it highly. (At the CAPITOL).

"PADLOCKED"—G. W. says "too much morals."

"THE BAT"—Spooks — detectives — crooks — blocie, blocie.

"MANTRAP"—G. W. gives it some good points . . . Ernest Torrence among them.

"THE ROAD TO MANDALAY"—No!

"BATTLING BUTLER"—Just so-so, according to G. W.

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"—Men will like it.

"SENOR DAREDEVIL"—Save your money.

NOTE: Only Chicago theaters showing a program for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales